WEST END
CINEMA
AT CHURNEY ROAD
will show you all the latest and the best.
The theatre is cool and comfortable.

The Bombay Chronicle

A NEW ATTRACTION
WEST END
CINEMA
the theatre to which you will eventually go.

L... OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 232 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28. 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
1st Oct.	Nagova	7000	---	---
10th "	Karmala	9000	---	---
15th "	Khiva	9000	---	---
22nd "	Arabia	8000	---	---
29th "	Nellore	7000	---	---
5th Novr.	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
12th "	Kashmir	9000	---	---
19th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
26th "	Caledonia	8060	---	---
3rd Decr.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th "	Khyber	9000	---	---
17th "	Saloon	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Nagpura	7000	---	---
31st "	Salsette	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
Sept.	Nore	7000	Medina	12500
21st Oct	Malta	7000	Malwa *	11000
17th Nov	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 23rd October.

For accommodation and further information, apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. and O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
*Soon Sept	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.
*2nd Oct.	Lioga	Karachi direct.
10th Oct.	Karoa	E. S. Africa via Mormugao.

*Or later on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 10th October.

S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 20th October.

FOR JEDDAH VIA ADEN.

S. S. SARDAR, 1,992 tons, on or about 13th October.

For further particulars apply to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in Americas are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

Khadak Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS. 1916

HOMEWARD.

Steamers	Class	Tons	Leave Bombay, about	Leave Karachi about.
*City of Birmingham.	A & C	7498		26thSept

* Not calling at Marseilles.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Lahore	A&C	6948	Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9680	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7984	16th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	16th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles about 9th Oct.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	888	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,023	480	720
Liverpool... ...	600	90	453	675
London via Marseilles only from Liverpool	...	963	...	713

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

All the Company's steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S. S. Standard	1461	Arrived.	1st Oct.
S.S. Asia Maru	2416	Arrived.	2nd Oct.
S.S. Bandai Maru	3227	30th Sept.	10th Oct.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3848	12th Sept.	18th Sept.
Banyei Maru	...	2844	4th Oct	14th Oct.
Yetonofu Maru	S. Hirata	4146	9th Oct	16th Oct.
Tenshin Maru	R. Ogaki	4173	14th Oct.	20th Oct.
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5980	17th Oct	20th Oct.
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	1098	19th Oct.	31st Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Class	Commanders	Arrivals.	Departures
Shinkoku Maru	5886	Y. Kuchiki	20th Sept.	30th Sept.
Malay Maru ..	4515	Y. Nemoto	12th Oct.	23rd Oct.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 421

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon	Seremban.	Tientsin.
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES	SIAM.
Batavia.	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Hoilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 562,500
Reserve Fund	£ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama.
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.

3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 631.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) FURNITURE, ETC., OF W. H. WOTERS, ESQ., ENGINEER, R. I. M. AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household (specially made to order) furniture by well-known makers, platedware by Reed and Barton, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 29th day of September, 1916, 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Sandhurst House, next to Taj Mahal Hotel, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable and handsome household (specially made to order) furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table, strong made and handsome dining chairs, dumb-waiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, black wood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, cloth hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, revolving book case, easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and black wood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top table, fancy teapoys, hatstands, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, single and double brass and iron single and double cots, electric hall lamps, real Ditaar table lamps, complete volumes of Encyclopædia Britannica, rich oil paint pictures, flower vases, China jars, solid brass bird cage with handsome and rich engraving, sweet-toned semigrand piano (very [illegible] used), wash-hand table, palm stands, black wood chiffoniers, jardineers, cane chairs, matting, Durrie and Persian carpets, ice box with refrigerator, table ornaments, electric fans, and others. Sold by Reed.

The property of a Parsi Barrister:—

1 nice showy young Waler mare going in harness and Polo.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of 16 Bales of Rampore Cotton, 10 Bales of Dholera Cotton, 6,875 lbs. Loose Cotton No. 10s. 2,857 lbs. Loose Cotton, No. 6½s. 10,788 lbs. Roller Laps and 12,049 lbs. Singles.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the compound of the Greaves Cotton Mills, at De Lisle Road the following:—

16 bales Rampore Cotton, 6,108 lbs.
10 bales Dholera Cotton, 3,885 lbs.
6,875 lbs. loose cotton, No. 10s.
2,857 lbs. loose cotton No. 6½s.
10,788 lbs. roller laps.
12,049 lbs. singles.

A deposit of 50 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th September, 1916.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

PETER'S.

ACIDULATED FRUIT SYRUPS.

Refreshing and Delicious with either Aerated or plain water.

Lemon, Orange, Pineapple, Raspberry, Rose, Strawberry, etc.

Price Re. 1 per qrt. bottle.

PETER'S TOMATO SAUCE.

Pure and Wholesome.

Price Annas Seven per bottle.

F. PETER & Co.

Colaba Causeway, BOMBAY.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m, and 5 p.m

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

A Mercantile Firm wants a good STENO-TYPIST. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 210 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 55.

WANTED—An experienced PRIVATE TUTOR to coach a boy for next Camb. Prelim. Exam. Two hours a day. Reply stating terms and time to Box No. 220, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5397

WANTED—Experienced TRANSFER CLERKS and BOOK-KEEPERS for a Joint Stock Company. Apply with testimonials, stating salary expected to Box No. 221, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5400

WANTED—A very hardworking and energetic MANAGING CLERK for an old established Attorneys' Office. Only really competent men need apply with testimonials to Box No. 208, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5367

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT as MANAGER, SUPERINTENDENT HEAD FOREMAN in big or small Printing Press expert and experienced hand, Post will be accepted anywhere. Apply to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5385

WANTED—FEMALE TELEPHONE OPERATORS Commencing Salary Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 per mensem according to ability. Apply in own handwriting sending copies of testimonials to the MANAGER, Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 27th Sept., 1916. 5396

WANTED—For the SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY LIMBE, British Central Africa:—One INDIAN TURNER, £8-1-0 per month consolidated. Must have experience of railway.

To Apply with copy or testimonials to Box No. 219, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5393

WANTED—SOLE AGENT at Bombay for the sale fire-clay goods, such as fire bricks, fire-clay, scating-blocks, flue covers, etc., and glazed stoneware pipes dramage or sewerage pipe's, roofing and flooring tiles, etc., manufactured by the P. P. Co., Ltd.

Please apply stating terms of agency to the DIRECTORS, P. P. Co., Ltd., Jabbalpore. 5360

WANTED—Immediately a CASHIER on Rs. 70 p.m. with the security of Rs. 5,000 only in cash.

Wanted a MANAGER for Bombay office, who must have thorough experience in banking, exchange, and clearing and forwarding business with the knowledge of correspondence and recordkeeping.

Wanted a BANKING INSPECTOR to inspect the branches. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5123

REQUIRED—A PRIVATE SECRETARY, pay up to one thousand rupees and free quarters and conveyance.

Absolutely essential to possess thorough knowledge of English and Sanskrit. No one who does not possess these qualifications need apply. Applications must be accompanied with photographs (which will not be returned) and testimonials which must reach this office before 1st November. Apply to:—

RANJIT SINGH,
Ag. Private Secretary,
5392 Alwar State.

WANTED—An ENGLISHMAN or AMERICAN for the post of the PRINCIPAL, Secondary Teachers' Training College, Baroda. The applicant must be a graduate of an English University, trained in Pedagogics. The post is temporary for a period of three years. Apply with testimonials and stating terms to

A. M. MASANI,
Minister of Education,
Baroda State.

Office of the Minister of Education, Baroda State, Baroda, 25-9-1916.

5390

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—If you have any second-hand Boilers, Steam Engines, Oil or Gas Engines, Engineering Plant and Tools, Water Tanks, etc., etc., that you wish to dispose of, you can do so by applying to Box No. 196, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5312

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One STUDE BAKER CAR 1916 Model 4 cylinder 20 H. P. self-starter. Everything upto date slightly used. Apply Box No. 211, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5374

CLEARANCE SALE of Surgical and Veterinary Instruments: Remainder of stock to be dispised of at Cost. Apply TREACHER and Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), British Hotel Lane. 5361

FOR SALE.—One FORD MOTOR CAR, 4 Seater 1915, Model in excellent condition throughout. Electric Head Lights, Complete with Tools and Spares Rs. 2,300. Trial on appointment. Apply to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET: FIRST FLOOR of a bungalow well-ventilated with garden and stable. Apply to Mr. DUNBAR, Government Gate Road, Parel. 5335

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 708

NOTICES

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S. T.).

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 45 (Forty-five) per share free of income-tax, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th October next, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.), Standard Time, to those Shareholders of the Company whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders of the Company, this day, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
The Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 27th September, 1916. 5388

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned properties belonging to Bai FATMABAI, wife of AHMED MOOSA, were purchased at an auction sale held on the 21st instant under her instructions. All persons having any interest in or claim against the said properties or either of them of whatsoever kind or nature are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchaser, at their office in Treacher's Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the said purchase will be completed after the expiration of the said period without reference to the claims, if any of which no notice shall have been so received, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or oart with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being at Mahim Custom Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 163, 370, New No. 3780, Old Survey No. 28 and New Survey No. 2/42, and bounded on the East by the Mahim Custom Road, on the West by a public passage, on the North partly by the oart of Abedin Cumroodin and partly by the house of Cashinath Sadashiv and on the South partly by the property of Sukharam Dollaji and partly by the oart and house of Jacob Aaron and others and said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under G Ward Nos. 5238, 5239 and Street Nos. 128 and 130.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being in an oart called "Amberoy" on the Mahim Custom Road in the Island of Bombay on the West side of the said road in the registration sub-district formerly of Mahim aforesaid and now of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-eight square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a public passage and the said Mahim Custom Road, on or towards the West by the said oart called Amberoy formerly belonging to Venkat Yelseth but now to Hora Abedin Kamruddin, on or towards the North by the house formerly belonging to Ramchandra Abtaji but now to Madhavrao Hiraji Post Master and on or towards the South by the house formerly belonging to Davidas Murlidhar but now to the said Ismailji Haji Isak Mamsa and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 36 and now under Ward No. 5240 and Street No. 132.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1916.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5391.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our OFFICES and SHOW ROOM to No. 6, New Queen's Road.

HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS.
5399

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of HASSUMBHOY VISRAM, late of Bombay, Khoja Merchant ..... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed HASSUMBHOY VISRAM, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 13th day of October, 1915, and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, was granted on the 7th day of July, 1916, to Bai BACHIBAI, widow of the said deceased, the sole executrix named thereon, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executrix at the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Payne and Co., in Treacher's Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said executrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1916.

PAYNE & Co.,
5389 Attorneys for the Executrix.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given the PARWATIBAI, widow, and executrix of SHIVJI SHAMJI JOSHI, of Bombay Pushkarna Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, now residing at Ghat-Kopar in Thana District has agreed to sell to our client Joshi Ruttonsey Kanji, the immoveable property hereunder described.

All persons having any claim in or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charges, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Old Agra Bank Buildings, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and treated as null and void

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a bungalow standing thereon situate at Ghat-Kopar and lying and being on the East side of the Road, leading from Ghat-Kopar Railway Station to the Chembur village admeasuring about 833 and one-third square yards forming portion of a large piece of land bearing Survey No. 255 and which said plot is bounded on the East by the bungalow belonging to Thakar Dwarkadas Haridas on the West by the property of Thakar Vithaldas Parashram on the North by the vacant land belonging to Thakar Ranchhordass Dharsey Hingwalla, and beyond that by the land belonging to Thakar Bhimji Bhanji and on the South by the vacant land belonging to Thakar Hirji Umersey and others left by them for their common use.

Dated at Bombay this 27th day of September, 1916.

Purchaser's Attorneys.
5395.

NOTICE.

RE:—ESTATE OF LAKHMIDAS PARMANANDAS PAREKH ..... Deceased.

PURSUANT to Section 320 of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865, and Section 42 of the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act XXVIII of 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased Lakhmidas Parmanandas Parekh, who died at Bombay, on or about the 9th day of October 1914, and Probate of whose Will, dated the 13th day of September, 1912, was granted on the 25th day of November, 1915, to Bai SANTOKE, widow of SHAH PARMANANDAS NATHOOBHAI, one of the Executors named in the said Will, and Double Probate of which said Will of the said Lakhmidas Parmanandas Parekh, deceased, was granted on the 8th day of July, 1916, to Mr. Maneklal Nathabhai Mehta, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Mr. Maneklal Nathabhai Mehta, at the office of the undersigned his attorneys at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time, the said Mr. Maneklal Nathabhai Mehta will hand over the said estate to the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he shall have then notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.

Persons entitled to or holding any securities or properties belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said attorneys for the abovenamed Mr. Maneklal Nathabhai Mehta.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1916.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Maneklal Nathabhai Mehta. 5381

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LUXMAN GOVIND RAMDEEN, of Bombay Telegu Padamsali Hindu, a Weaving Master. ..... Deceased.

YELLUBAI, widow of LUXMAN GOVIND RAMDEEN, of Bombay Hindu residing at Kamatipura 5th Street. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. Howard.
The 8th day of Sept. 1916.

Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
5402 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. FRAMJI COWASJI KAVARANA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground known as Plot No. 12, Princess Street, situate on the South side of the Princess Street on Princess Street Estate of the Improvement Trust for the City of Bombay in the town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 737.52 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 8247 to 8250 and 8255 together with the messuages, tenements and buildings thereon which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under T Ward C Nos. 2769 2761-62, 2763(1-2) and 2764 and Street Nos. 88-90, 321-23, 325-27 329-31, 331A, 333-335 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Breach Candy Road on or towards the West by Plot No. 11 of the said Estate of the Improvement Trust on or towards the North by Princess Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by Sonapur Lane.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1916.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
5401 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ANANTA VITHOBA KAVLI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell his undermentioned property to one of our clients.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and if there be any the same will be considered waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate lying and being at Lady Jamsedji Road, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1225 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land of the Vendor under Collector's Old No. 481 New No. 4299, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 1/1286 and 1/1279 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other land of the Vendor under Ward G No. 3709 (1) Street No. 70, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Municipal land, on or towards the West by Lady Jamsedji Road, on or towards the North by the ground and on or towards the South by Gopal Patel which said land is now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1916.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
5403 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 1368 of 1915.

1. HARIDAS RANCHHODDAS and 2. LUDHA DOSSA, both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in partnership as merchants, Muccadums and Commission Agents, in the name style and firm of Dharamsey Jetha & Co., at Shak Gully in Bombay, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

V/S.

SHA NARANJI JAGNESHWAR, of Choranda near Miyagaum Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing and carrying on business at Choranda aforesaid ..... Defendant.

To,

The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have on the 11th day of November 1915 filed the above suit against you claiming from you Rs. 11,138-10-6 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 16th day of September 1915 till judgment, costs, interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till payment.

And take notice that the hearing of this suit is fixed for the 31st day of October, 1916, at 11-15 (S.T.) in the forenoon when you may appear and state your objections if any and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard in your absence.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1916.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
5377 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

G. W. M. Reynolds' Works.

BIG TYPE EDITION

MYSTERIES OF LONDON.

Complete set of 12 vols. printed in bold type and on superior glazed paper.

Original Price Rs. 30. Now reduced to Rs. 7. 6 vols. at a time Rs. 3-12. Single volume As. 12.

		Per set. Rs.	a.	p.
The Mysteries of the Court of London	In 17 Vols.	10	0	0
.. Single Vol. annas 12.				
Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter.	.. 4 ..	3	0	0
Faust, A Romance.	.. 2 ..	1	8	0
The Soldier's Wife.	.. 2 ..	1	4	0
Mary Stuart.	.. 2 ..	1	4	0
Robert Macaire (or the French Bandit in London).	.. 2 ..	1	0	0
Empress Eugene's Boudoir In 3 Vols.		2	0	0
Agnes or Beauty & Pleasure	.. 9 ..	5	0	0
Seamstress.	.. 2 ..	1	0	0

For copies apply to:—

THE SUPERIOR WATCH CO.,
Post Box No. 167, (C.) Madras, E. 771

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT G. I. P. RY., ETC.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BRAND NEW SAFES.

AUCTION SALE of Real High Class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron "TOSH" Safes Fitted with "Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks," and Secret Drawers.

SIZES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

On THURSDAY, the 28th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, without reserve and to the Highest Bidder, at their Rooms, at Medows Street, Fort, a regular set of Brand New Safes Just Received from the Well-known Safe Manufacturers, Messrs. Tosh and Co., consisting of the following Very High Class Fire Burglar Resisting Bent Iron "Tosh." Safes fitted with "Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks," and Secret Contrivanced Sovereign Box.

1 Iron Safe 38 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 30 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 18 by 15 by 15.
1 Iron Safe 15 by 12 by 12.

The above Safes are on view.

Note.—"Tosh" is the only "Make" to meet every ingredient of the requirements of an Anxious Depositor. "Tosh" is the Safe only for Rich Gentry.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Rich specially Selected and Made-to-Order Rare Indian Carved Furniture and of Highly Polished Teak and Blackwood Household Furniture by Well-known Makers, large Ice Box, Singer Sewing Machine, Densmore Typewriter, etc.

THIS DAY Thursday, the 28th September, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at Medows Street, Fort, (where all the furniture has been arranged for sale), the very valuable specially selected and Made-to-Order, Rare Indian carved furniture of best workmanship such as writing tables on elephant head, carved centre tables, revolving tea tables, jardineer stands, etc., also very rich selected and highly polished teak and blackwood household furniture by well-known Makers, consisting of dining tables, English leather line dining chairs, large ice box, rich mirrored sidesofas, rich drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, artistic cabinets, rich teapoys, rich cheval glass, mirrored hatstand, substantial screens, carpets, rich ornaments, real oil paintings, selected double and single bedroom almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, very rich and artistic Queen Anne pattern double bed, iron double and single beds, very rich plated-ware, English glassware, silken porcelainware, etc., etc., the property of W. W. Sharpe Esqr., Engineer, Public Works Dept., Poona City. Including that of His Majestys' 108th Royal Infantry's Mess, by order of the Mess President Major A. R. L. King Mason and other gentlemen.

Catalogues are published and the property in on view.

NOTE:—The above sale also includes Buff Uniform consisting two overalls, one pair breeches, one tunic, one mess jacket, one mess waistcoat, one cap. Red Uniform consisting of one mess jacket, one mess waistcoat, also two pairs blue overalls and a trouser-press personal property of Major A. R. L. King Mason, Mess President, 108th Infantry.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th day of September at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Railway Company's goods depot at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags, of bajri, bags of gram, bags of linseed, bags of rapeseed, bags of salt, bags of castorseed, bags of G. nut seed, bdles of dry bidi leaves, bdles of jagree, bdles of coir ropes, bdles of gunny bags, bales of F. P. cotton, iron piece of machinery, one case of ringworm and a case of ague mixture, empty wooden cask, 4 cases asbestos sheets, bdles of empty drums, wooden cupboard, empty wooden case, iron pipe, baskets of tamarind, wooden round frame, loose iron bars flat lot of bamboo baskets, crates of broken asbestos sheets, bdles of iron chain, bdles of cotton, bag of charoli, lot of old rubbish iron, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GOPI TALAO ROAD, OPP. MUNICIPAL SCHOOL MATUNGA, ON THE EAST SIDE OF LADY JAMSHETJI ROAD.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees Messrs. Adalbhan Sobnaji and Co. and on account and risk of Mariambai, widow of Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim bin Mahomed Sheriff Hakim, Abdul Latif bin Abdul Rahim Hakim, Shaik Ebrahim bin Abdul Rahim Hakim, Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahim Hakim, Abdul Wahab bin Abdul Rahim Hakim, Mahmed Hoosein bin Abdul Rahim Hakim, the last four minors by their guardian Mariambai, widow of Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim bin Mahomed Sheriff Hakim, Begambai wife of Mahomed Sheriff Hazan and Rabiabai sinster daughter of Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim bin Mahomed Sheriff Hakim, the mortgagors and pursuant to the Power of Sale vested in the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 9th day of August, 1915, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the hereditaments and premises particularly described in the schedule hereunder written at the premises on MONDAY the 9th day of October at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that Oart or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, called "Nilie" situate at Gopi Talao Road in Matunga on the East side by the Road leading from Bombay to Mahim (known as Lady Jamsetji Road) and in the Mahim Sub-District containing by admeasurement seven thousand three hundred and fifty seven (7,357) square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 334, New No. 4061, Old Survey No. 199 and New Survey No. 1/1395 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 4066, 4067 and 4068 and Street Nos. 427, 428 and 429 and also under G Ward No. 4065 and Street No. 426 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by an Oart belonging to Manuel D'Souza, on the West by the said Mahim Road, on the North by the tank called Gopi Talao and on the South by an Cart belonging to Moosa Monla and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of title-deeds, application may be made to Messrs. Khunderao, Land and Mehta, Solicitors, 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th September, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & Co.—(Contd.)

their guardian Mariambai, widow of Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim bin Mahomed Sheriff Hakim, Begambai wife of Mahomed Sheriff Hazan and Rabiabai sinster daughter of Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim bin Mahomed Sheriff Hakim, the mortgagors and pursuant to the Power of Sale vested in the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 9th day of August, 1915, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the hereditaments and premises particularly described in the schedule hereunder written at the premises on MONDAY the 9th day of October at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that Oart or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, called "Nilie" situate at Gopi Talao Road in Matunga on the East side by the Road leading from Bombay to Mahim (known as Lady Jamsetji Road) and in the Mahim Sub-District containing by admeasurement seven thousand three hundred and fifty seven (7,357) square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 334, New No. 4061, Old Survey No. 199 and New Survey No. 1/1395 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 4066, 4067 and 4068 and Street Nos. 427, 428 and 429 and also under G Ward No. 4065 and Street No. 426 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by an Oart belonging to Manuel D'Souza, on the West by the said Mahim Road, on the North by the tank called Gopi Talao and on the South by an Cart belonging to Moosa Monla and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of title-deeds, application may be made to Messrs. Khunderao, Land and Mehta, Solicitors, 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th September, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

To-night and Friday 29th Sept. 1916.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

T. E. Lord & Lady Willingdon.

GRAND PATRIOTIC PAGEANT
in aid of the
INDO-BRITISH
Institution, Bombay.

"BRITANNIA & HER ALLIES"
"FAME," "LAVERS—OLD & NEW."
"THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE."

"IN A PERSIAN GARDEN"
"A DREAM IN DREAMLAND"
and the Great Patriotic Scena and Tableau
"THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND"

Vocalists:—Mrs D. B. Binning, Miss Barcley and Mrs. S. Powell. Mr. James McGrath.
Instrumentalists:—Mrs. Brock. Violinist, and Dr. Faulkner. Mus. Doc., Piano.
Exhibition by
SCHOLARS, INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
PERFORMANCE COMMENCING SHARP AT 9-30 p. m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY.
FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
THE RECORD-BREAKING FILM.
"THE POOL OF FLAME."
THE LAST ADVENTURE OF TERENCE O'ROURKE.

A jewel from a Buddhist Temple in Rangoon is in O'Rourke's possession, and a big reward is offered for its return. An Indian Princess and a Duke in turn steel the ruby, but after many interesting developments Terence gets it back and wins the reward. The Burmese scenery and Indian atmosphere make the film specially attractive.

A Brilliant Comic:
"IT NEARLY HAPPENED."
The amusing and instructive story of how two susceptible but foolish country people were robbed by servants in a big city hotel.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
EIGHTEEN BAND PIECES BY THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1. Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOOR OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Bombay's Premier Playhouse To-day at 6-30 only.

THE MOST COMPLETE AND UP TO DATE ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY.

Ed. PIERCE and MARIE ROSLYN

in their remarkable entertainment "A WHIRL of MELODY"

"THE GREAT RUBY MYSTERY." | **PATRICIA O'CONNOR** Charming Irish Dancer.

DAN ROE and DOROTHY SUTTON

in some singing, some talking and "some" show.

MILDRED GROVER & DICK RICHARDS.

Original and Exclusive Patter.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT! TEL. No. 1277.

A DRAMA OF POWER AND PATHOS, IN FIVE PARTS.

A WOMAN'S FORGIVENESS.

A Story of Real Life which we can strongly recommend for its powerful plot and moving incidents.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Important Announcement.

As this Cinematograph will be closed from 2nd October, all its furniture and other appertenances, including oil engines, motor dynamo, operating machine, organ, grand piano, etc., etc. are to be sold off, for which offers will be received from to-day. Apply personally to the Manager.

Drawn-wire Metal Filament

BRILLIANT LAMPS

Prices defy competition.

Sole Importer:

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BIGGEST STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

Motor and Motor Cycle Accessories.

All sorts of Horns, all sorts of Head, Side and Tail Lamps. Accumulators, Dash Board Mirrors, High tension and Low tension wire. Motor Dash Watches, Body fittings, all sorts and of all makes; Sparking Plugs, Ball Bearings of all sizes just arrived. Tyre sundries, H. F. Vulcanizers and all sorts of spare parts and tools. Zenith carburetters, steel bolts and nuts, Stepney wheels. Ford Car spare parts, all sorts of Motor Tools, Whittle Belting, Brake lining, etc., etc. Fresh stock is received every mail.

AT MODERATE PRICE.

BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic address—

"Motolaunch" Bombay.

CHINA

AND

LAMPWARE SHOW-ROOM

WILL BE OPENED

On 2nd October, 1916.

NEAR Messrs. BESSHO & Co.

BY

MAHERALLY ABDULLA & Co.

239, Hornby Road, Fort.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The storm moved slowly north-westwards and its centre this morning lies near Kotah. It is giving moderate rainfall but no amounts over three inches are reported.

Rainfall has been nearly general in west United Provinces, east Rajputana, west Central Provinces and Konkan; local in Lower Burma, east United Provinces, Central India, and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, north-east India and Gujarat.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Nujpur one inch; Chakrata two; Meerut one and a half; Simla and Jnipur one; Udaipur two; Surat one; Saugor three; Khandwa and Pachmarhi one and a half; Ratnagiri, and Cochin one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in north Rajputana and south-east Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 27th Sept. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Sept. 27th. 1915.	June 1st to Sept. 27th. 1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.75	80.39	70.43	80.86
Fort [St. George's Hospital]	0.15	86.48	73.17	83.57
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.20	84.70	68.93	85.88
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0.18	88.82	76.30	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.687	Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.8	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.5	,,
Dew Point	75.2	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.859	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Cloudy—10)	8.4	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	82.7	,,
Minimum ...do... do.	78.0	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,SSE,WSW,W	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	94	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.15	Inches.
Total fall during month	13.95	,,
Do. do. year	79.90	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th	0.60	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	27	m 11 44	27 5	27	m 5 30	17 3
		12 14a	27 11		5 50a	16 0
Thur.	28	m 11 34	27 7	28	m 5 26	17 2
					5 40a	15 6
Fri.	29	m 0 12	28 3	29	m 6 0	17 5
		0 54a	27 6		6 10a	15 2
Sat.	30	m 0 50	28 4	30	m 6 34	17 11
	Oct.	0 38a	27 2	Oct.	6 42a	15 1
Sun.	1	m 1 30	28 1	1	m 7 10	18 8
		1 14a	26 8		7 17a	15 4
Mon.	2	m 2 15	27 6	2	m 7 58	19 6
		1 55a	25 11		7 59a	15 11
Tues.	3	m 3 7	26 10	3	m 8 46	20 4
		2 48a	25 11		8 50a	16 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 27 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 32m.
,, 28 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 31m.
,, 29 (Friday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 30m.
,, 30 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 29m.
Oct. 1 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 28m.
,, 2 (Monday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 27m.
,, 3 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 26m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Sept. 5th	9h.	6.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	,, ,, 12th	2h.	0.9m. a.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,, 19th	11h.	5.3m. a.m.
New Moon	,, ,, 27th	1h.	4.1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Wednesday, the 27th September 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.48 in., of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, lightly clouded in the extreme north and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Agra has had 0.28 in. and Jhansi 0.18 in. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme western and north-western districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 1.19 in. and Kotah 0.36 in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Sind and moderately or heavily clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in Rajputana and normal or in defect in Sind. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathjawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Central India West and local rain in Gujarat and isolated light showers in Kathiawar; Bhavnagar Para has had 0.10 in. Surat 0.94 in., Neemuch 1.79 in. and Indore 0.25 in. Skies are heavily clouded in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Saugor has had 2.75 in., Hoshangabad 0.16 in. Khandwa 1.27 in. and Nagpur 0.19 in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.75 in., Ratnagiri 1.14 in., Mormugao 0.35 in. and Karwar 0.48 in. Skies are generally heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—The depression has moved in a north-westerly direction and is central to-day over Kotah but it has further decreased in intensity and the associated rainfall has been much less than yesterday. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana, Central India West and the Konkan and local in the east Punjab, the United and the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Malabar, while light isolated showers have occurred in Kathiawar. The depression may advance further in a north-westerly direction and possibly fill up during the day.

Fairly general rain is likely in Rajputana and the Konkan and local rain in the east Punjab, the United and the Central Provinces, Central India West and Malabar. A few showers are possible in Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of September 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th Sept.)	89.9	74.2	77	..	0	—0.01
Jask	95.4	80.1	81	..	0.29	0.23
Do. (7th Sept.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multan	99.2	76.0	77	..	3.62	—1.11
Rawalpindi	96.2	69.1	72	..	37.30	15.00
Lahore	93.0	77.1	77	..	23.08	8.04
Hissar	95.4	71.0	53	..	17.97	..
Ambala	90.7	72.3	84	0.48	29.06	5.72
Allahabad	93.0	74.1	91	0.02	27.17	3.97
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.8	76.2	82	0.28	24.88	5.01
Mainpuri	87.6	77.1	87	0.08	32.53	9.31
Jhansi	82.0	74.1	89	0.18	42.85	4.90
Cawnpore	87.0	76.8	85	0.08	46.98	15.40
Allahabad	88.8	76.2	77	—	58.26	24.06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	104.7	79.8	51	..	?	..
Karachi	87.2	75.2	87	..	21.67	15.54
Ajmer	84.0	73.4	95	0.02	21.69	2.95
Jaipur	84.5	73.1	92	1.19	21.49	—0.07
Kotah	84.6	74.6	91	0.36	42.49	16.84
Mount Abu	72.4	64.9	97	0.06	78.43	28.32
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	96.4	75.9	78	..	12.92	—0.36
Dwarka	87.2	81.0	82	..	11.10	—2.52
Veraval	83.3	80.0	83	..	23.55	6.53
Rajkot	92.0	72.8	78	..	24.20	—1.18
Bhavnagar Para	94.2	76.8	85	0.10	19.36	—0.17
Surat	87.9	71.3	90	0.94	52.18	13.80
Ahmedabad	95.8	77.9	81	..	23.35	—5.39
Deesa	94.8	76.7	85	..	23.80	0.48
Neemuch	81.9	72.8	98	1.79	36.37	9.57
Indore	76.5	70.8	95	0.25	38.79	8.99
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.6	70.8	88	0.04	42.94	—7.85
Saugor	79.6	72.0	96	2.75	37.10	—4.57
Hoshangabad	81.1	72.0	87	0.16	51.10	9.39
Khandwa	82.4	72.3	87	0.27	34.09	7.35
Akola	76.7	71.7	80	0.09	38.34	10.86
Amraoti	77.7	71.8	76	0.03	40.04	11.55
Nagpur	78.9	71.6	85	0.19	45.97	3.06
Chanda	84.9	75.0	79	..	49.92	2.82
Raipur	85.0	74.4	93	..	35.91	—9.97
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.7	78.4	90	0.75	80.39	12.18
Ratnagiri	82.9	72.8	99	1.14	132.78	37.51
Marmugao	84.5	73.9	93	0.35	114.85	29.29
Karwar	84.2	74.6	93	0.48	126.61	16.00
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.4	72.5	72	..	20.38	1.83
Ahmednagar	87.0	64.8	71	..	23.98	6.48
Poona	81.4	68.7	83	..	20.27	0.52
Sholapur	87.0	70.1	76	..	31.42	9.38
Bijapur	82.5	67.0	78	..	19.13	5.44
Belgaum	76.2	64.4	92	0.06	33.43	—2.08
Aurangabad	83.7	67.4	83	..	41.34	17.33
Nizamabad (Indur).	88	71.7	73	..	34.01	—4.62
Hyderabad	85.7	71.5	89	..	36.89	12.26
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.9	73.3	93	0.41	103.02	—5.11
Calicut	84.8	73.1	86	0.69	88.14	0.22
Cochin	85.6	78.6	83	0.97	80.56	8.66
Colombo	84.0	74.0	97	..	50.18	9.79
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.3	79.7	74	..	40.12	17.29
Bellary	88.3	69.1	67	..	15.52	5.54
Cuddapah	88.2	74.3	78	..	29.29	10.40
Madras	97.6	79.0	65	..	13.00	—2.42
Bangalore	80.9	62.8	86	..	28.33	9.97
Coimbatore	89.0	70.8	72	..	10.59	5.23
Trichinopoly	94.8	74.2	63	..	18.43	7.65
Negapatam	94.1	77.9	79	..	15.76	5.46

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 27th September 1916 was 29.951 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decrease by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 26th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. .. ..	6,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	.. ..	400
,, ,, Imports	.. ..	1,000
Mid. Americans	.. ..	9.62
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	Mutilated
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	..	Oct. 15.90
		Jan. 16.23
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..	Oct. 15.75
		Jan. 15.9.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 26th.

Total Imports	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
September	9.58
Sept.-Oct.	9.55
Oct.-Nov.	9.54
Nov.-Dec.	9.54
Dec.-Jan.	9.55
Jan.-Feb.	9.58
Feb.-Mar.	9.59 +4
Mar.-Apl.	9.61
Apl.-May	9.61
May-June	9.62
June-July	9.60
July-Aug.	9.58
Aug.-Sept.	9.40
Sept.-Oct.	9.19

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 26th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
Sept.	9.44—10 6
Sept.-Oct.	9.44—7
Oct.-Nov.	9.43—7
Nov.-Dec.	9.45—5
Dec.-Jan.	9.47—4
Jan.-Feb.	9.50—6
Feb.-March	9.52—3
March-April	9.54—3
April-May	9.54—3
May-June	9.55—3
June-July	9.53—3
July-Aug.	9.51—3
Aug.-Sept	9.32—4
Sept-Oct.	9.11—4

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 26th.

Months.	To-day's price.
November	— 13.98
January	— 13.83
March	— 13.95

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 26th.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.79
,, ,, Fully Good	6.97
,, ,, Fine	7.15
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	7.39
,, ,, Fully Good	7.57
,, ,, Fine	7.75
,, Broach Good	8.79
,, ,, Fully Good	8.97
,, ,, Fine	9.15
,, Scinde Good	6.79
,, ,, Fully Good	6.97
,, ,, Fine	7.15

Unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 25th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
,, ,, to Continent..	12,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 5
Demand Bills	4.75.7 5
Silver Commercial Bars	69 ½

New York, May 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	60,000
Futures at New York October ..	15.85 Unchgd.
,, ,, January ..	16.18
Spot Cotton at New York	15.95—10
,, ,, Orleans	15.50 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans October ..	15.48—4
,, ,, January ..	15.86 Unchgd

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 25th.

Bar Silver Spot	32 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Coinage and Indian buying closed firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 12th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 5/8
Discount India Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6½
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
,, 7 day market loans	4½
Consols	60½
Bar Silver Spot 32 15/16, no change.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 26th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	21/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec. Value ..	22
Do. Karachi Oct.-Dec. Value	22/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec Value	24/3
Do. do. Bombay Oct.-Dec. Value	24/6
Do. do. Karachi Oct.-Dec. Value	24/7

LONDON, Sept. 25.

SHEEP SKINS.

Sheep skins sale closed to-day firmly with a good demand, sold 575,000 sheep skins, Madras prime medium 4d. to 6d. dearer. Sheep skins Madras ordinary six pence dearer.

Sheep skins Bombay 9d to a shilling dearer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 27.

The market to-day opened with Broach at 341½ and advanced to 343, on bazaar buying, and remains steady at this rate.

No business of any importance has been reported in contracts.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

January, Akola, 312½.

January, F. G. Bengal, 257.

April, Good Broach, 343.

Bombay, Sept. 27th.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Jan. 1917	April 1917	SPOT COTTON
Broach,	Good M.G.		342	285/95
Broach,	Fine M.G.		..	305/15
Bengal,	F.G. M.G. ..	257	..	245/55
Bengal,	Fine M.G. ..	269	..	260/67
Bengal,	Superfine M.G. ..	..	..	272/80
Rajputana,	Fine M.G. ..	..	..	258/63
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G. ..	311	..	295/305
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G. ..	..	..	300/07
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G. ..	..	..	305/10
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G. ..	..	..	310/17
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G. ..	..	..	312/17
Nagpore,	Fine M.G. ..	..	..	315/20
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M. ..	295	..	285/92
Khandesh,	Fine M.G. ..	..	..	275/80
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	280/90
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	270/80
Jalna	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	290/300
Indore,	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	305/70
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	330/45
Nander,	Fine M.G. ..	..	..	275/85
Mathia,	Fine M.G. ..	..	..	265/75
Mathia.	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	332/40
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	..	..	335/72
Coompta,	Good M.G. ..	..	..	
Westerns,	Good M.G.			350/57
Westerns,	Good H.G.			342/50

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 27th September, 1916, 3-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	.. 270	257	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	.. 262	250	..	..	Ready
	.. 261	249	..	..	Ready Delivery
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. 255	243	..	..	Ready
	.. 254	242	..	..	Ready Delivery
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. 296	283	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
	.. 288	276	..	..	Ready
Jalna (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	..	
Barsee (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	..	
Ujjain (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	..	
	.. ..	..	..	..	
Akola Khamg.	.. 304	292	..	..	Ready
Karanja(M.G.)	.. 341	..	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
	.. ..	..	..	..	
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	.. 304	292	..	..	Ready
	.. 313	..	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G.)	.. 308	296	..	..	Ready
	.. 316	..	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	.. 312	300	..	..	Ready
	.. 310	..	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore	.. 313	300	..	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	.. 322	..	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Wardha H'ghat	.. 313	300	..	..	Ready
(M.G.)	.. 325	..	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
	.. 315	307	..	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	349	25th Ap. 1917
Wadhwan (M.G.)	.. 325	313	..	..	Ready
H.G.	.. ..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	.. 285	273	..	..	Ready
	.. 315	..	..	..	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	367	Ready
Bhagalkota-Bijapur (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	.. ..	..	..	332	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	350	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	.. ..	..	..	345	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	365	Ready

The following statement shows the Estimated Stocks of the different descriptions of Cotton at Colaba on 31st August 1916.

Description	Bales unsold.	Bales sold but not delivered.	Total number of Bales.
Broach	20,394	13,364	42,758
Dhollera descriptions (including ½ and ¼ pressed bales).	4,843	1,886	6,729
Oomra descriptions ..	85,851	40,152	1,26,003
Khandeish	16,125	9,872	25,997
Bengals (including Punjab-Scinde)	43,488	27,685	71,173
Dharwar	4,735	572	5,307
Comptahs	17,081	7,473	24,554
Western descriptions ..	15,806	10,854	26,660
Persian	50	..	50
Americans	103	1,535	1,638
Other Sorts	8,520	6,245	14,765
	2,25,096	1,19,638	3,45,634

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 26th September, 1916:—

Cotton	1,882 Bales.
Wheat	11,550 cwts.
Linseed	24,224 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,518 ,,
Ginjellyseed	2,071 ,,
Groundnuts	3,120 ,,
Castorseed	4,073 ,,
Rice	12,021 ,,
Myrabollams	602 ,,
Cottonseed	2,707 ,,
Mowraseed	10 ,,
Gram	1,770 ,,
Jbowar	10,576

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 27th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail' Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready'		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30' ..	40 0 0	5 15 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	5 15 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	40 0 0	5 15 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	6 2 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore' ..	6 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 10 0	9 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8 6 0	8 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	44 0 0	9 0 0
,, Gajar 75-25 ..	43 0 0	....
,, Gajar 50-50 ..	37 0 0	....
,, Black ..	42 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 0 0	7 8 0
Groundnuts ..	43 0 0	....
Mowraseed ..	3 12 0	4 0 0
Jawa ..	20 0 0	4 5 0
Arandia ..	37 4 0	....
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	5 15 3	
Linseed May ..	9 8 3	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec/Jan. ..	9 8 3	
Linseed Sept. ..	4 15 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sept. ..	5 15 9	
Jawar Aug. Sept. ..	4 4 0	
Arandia Aug	37 0 0	
Rapeseed April-May	7 0 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-8d. 15 Oct.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4½d. 15 Oct.
Do. 6 Months' ready	1s. 4 23-32d.
France 3 m-s do.	103½
60 d-s Hongkong	161½
Do. Shanghai	227½
Do. Yokohama	153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
We quote:—	
Englsh Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do	26-0-0
Bombay do	25-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17 2 0
English Dragons	16 2 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	83-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 27.

The Cotton Mill Share Market maintained a steady tone to-day and a revival in rates was recorded in several Mill shares particularly in the group of Mills managed by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares displayed an easy tone to-day. Deferreds, however, showed some improvement.

In Mill shares for October, delivery, Davida kept steady at Rs. 625.

Fazulbhai were placed between Rs. 790 to Rs. 810. Standards between Rs. 1,680 to Rs. 1,115. Madhavji between Rs. 1,540 to Rs. 1,550 and Central India between Rs. 2,560 to Rs. 2,580.

Ahmedabad Advance were uqoted at Rs. 1,075.

Currimbhai kept steady at Rs. 397½, Indore Malwas at Rs. 520 and Simplex at Rs. 535.

Pearls improved to Rs. 555 and Crescent to Rs. 250.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares after touching Rs. 365, closed at Rs. 350.

Bundi Cement Co. shares were placed in big lots between Rs. 21½ to Rs. 23.

There was considerable activity in Mining shares to-day. Shivrajpoors moved up to Rs. 56 and Central Mining after touching Rs. 64 closed at Rs. 61.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 387½ to Rs. 395. Deferred between Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,365.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares stood quiet at Rs. 1,400.

The Great Breathe-able Medicine

To ward off throat and chest perils everyone needs Peps. The air-like medicine that comes from a Peps tablet is breathed straight into the lungs and reaches direct the danger zone of coughs, colds and chills.

Peps

Absolutely Free

40 years experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE

is being distributed free.

Apply to—

The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy.

30-2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST

OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever,

Sterling Silver Rs. 30.

Ditto with Radium Dial.

Rs. 35.

Catalogue on application.

HIGH LIFE WATCH Co.

BOMBAY.

Bank of India shares were placed between Rs. 87½ to Rs. 85½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 79½.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91, and Warrants at Rs. 10½.

HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY LTD.

The thirty-fourth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ltd., was held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, yesterday, when Mr. Ramdas Doesa presided.

The

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 1st of Aswin Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 29th of Jelkad, 1334.
Parsi: 18th of Farvardin, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 28m. Sunset: 6h. 32m.
Phases of the Moon: New Moon 27th Sept.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre Patriotic Pageant in aid of the Indo-British Institution, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 29.

Excelsior Theatre: Patriotic Pageant in aid of the Indo-British Institution, 9-30 p.m (second and last night).

SATURDAY, September 30.

Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Annual Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre. Bandman Varieties at 6-30 and "Grand Patriotic Pageant in aid of the Indo-British Institution at 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, and 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY BRIGADE.

SPECIAL ORDER.

By Brigadier-General W. Knight, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Bombay, Sept 25

394. The following Special India Army Order, dated 19th September 1916, is republished:—

Legal and Judicial.

It is hereby notified that all officers, soldiers and followers stationed in, or passing through the Defended Ports of Bombay and Karachi, are declared to be at all times, during the present war, on Active Service, for the purposes of discipline only, under the Army Act and Indian Army Act respectively.

2. This notification in no way confers on the officers, soldiers and followers above-mentioned, any field service concessions, monetary or otherwise, except in so far as they may be admissible under existing orders

This Order is to be repeated in Station and Regimental Orders and read out to troops on three successive parades.

Copies will be posted up in all barracks and camps and a special distribution made to the Assistant Embarkation Commandant for issue to Transports and Hospital Ships.

J. C. LOCH, Major,
D.A.A. & Q.M.G.
Bombay Brigade

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stan[illegible] Reading, K.C.V.O., Commanding 11th Cavalry Brigade and Corpl. D. Meldrum.
Riding School.—Riding School daily except Thursday, 7-15 a.m.

Signalling Class.—Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held this week as follows:—

Mornings.—Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, at 7 a.m.

Evenings.—Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, at 6-15 p.m.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade to-day Thursday morning the 28th instant, Rendezvous Church Gate Station, 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, No. bandoliers.

Musketry.—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available on Saturday afternoon the 30th instant from 4-15 p.m.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding.
Sept. 27.

No. 313 Duties.—

Duties for the week commencing Monday the 25th inst:—

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut. W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. A. M. Green.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt. W. A. Niven.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy. Corpl. W. H. Walton.

No. 314—Parades.—

Friday 29th instant 15 pr. B. L. Gun Drill and instructions.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.
Sept. 28.

332. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "B" Company, during week ending 30th instant. Next for Duty "C" Company.

333. Company Field Training.—

Details.—Sunday, October 1st, "J" Company.
Friday, October 6th, "G" Company.
Sunday, October 8th, "G" Company.
Sunday, October 15th, "F" Company.

Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m., on the above dates, and will return to Bombay by 5 p.m. Haversack rations and water bottles to be carried. Dress—At option of Officers Commanding Companies.

334. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class firing as follows:—

September 24th to 30th, both days inclusive "G" Company.
October 2nd to 9th (except on 1st, 6th, 8th) "A" Company.
October 10th to 20th (except on 15th) "C" Company.

335. Miniature Range. From October 1st the Miniature Range will be allotted in accordance with schedule of Training issued to Officers Commanding Companies.

330. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m., on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

337. Parades.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday, at 7 a.m., at Headquarters.

"F" Coy.—Parade for all 2nd-class shots in the Company every Friday evening at Headquarters, at 6-15 p.m., Dress—Drill order without arms.

"G" Company.—There will be no Company Parades during the week.

To-day Thursday.—Lecture at 5 p.m. Theory of the rifle.

Ensuing.—Band practice and Miniature Rifle at 6-30.

"J" Coy. will parade as strong as possible at Headquarters, at 6-30 p.m., to-day Thursday, September 28th to draw arms. Dress.—Mufti.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Colonel G. K. Walker C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.
POONA, Sept. 27.

901 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 30th September 1916:—

At Headquarters.

A Company, Wednesday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order, shirts.

B Company, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. Drill order.

Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

At the Central Gymnasia.—

Physical Training Class, Thursday at 7 a.m. Running kit.

At Satara:—

Machine Gun parade, Saturday at 5 p.m.

902 Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.

903 Miniature Range.—The Miniature range at Headquarters is allowed for the current month as follows:—at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Friday 29th Miniature Rifle Club.

Saturday 30th A Company Voluntary practice.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

1ST. BOMBAY BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUT

Sept. 27.

Orders for the week ending 1/10/16:—

Saturday 30th:—P/L's wil parade for 3rd. Troop Anniversary at 4 p.m. in full uniform at place mentioned in post orders.

Sunday 1st:—The Troop will parade at 8-15 a.m. in full uniform at A. S. M.'s house for Church Parade at Byculla. Scarves and all badges to be worn, also khaki shorts.

By order
(Sd.) A. G. FOOX,
A. S. M. in charge 1st Bombay Troop.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. F. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ENGLISH MAIL POSTING.

The English Mail per steamer Nagoya will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Monday the 2nd October 1916. Registered letters will be received up to 10 a.m., and parcels up to 9 a.m. Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

SEQUEL TO A POLICE RAID.

Dr. W. Numan, Acting coroner held an inquest yesterday touching the death of one Mahomed Hussein 35 years old, the circumstances of whose fall on the 24th instant from the second floor of a house in Kamatipura have already been reported.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to shock and multiple injuries consequent upon a fall while the deceased endeavoured to escape from a police raid.

MISS FLORENCE REED
IN
"WOMAN'S LAW."

This magnificent Gold Rooster Drama will be the Excelsior's star attraction next week.

DONGRE'S
BALAMRIT.
THE CHILDREN'S TONIC.
It is invaluable in overcoming any wasting tendency.
It makes weakly Children strong and robust.
Price Ans. 12 per bottle.
K. T. DONGRE & Co.,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Accounts of over 800 firms examined and successfully represented by
NAGINDAS
AND
MANEKLAL
F. L. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C. A.
INCOME TAX
SPECIALISTS
21, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone 2560.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A Prompt Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the Guinea p.b. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BANIA MURDERED BY POLICEMEN.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED TO TRANSPORTATION.

GIRDHAR GORDHAN AND ANOTHER v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

The accused were charged with having robbed one Maneklal of certain gold ornaments at Anand in Anand Taluka, District Kaira; being five in number and in the course of that robbery to have murdered Maneklal and with thereby having committed an offence punishable under section 396 I. P. C. The Sessions Judge disagreeing with the Assessors found the accused guilty of the offence charged viz., of murder and dacoity and sentenced them to death.

The case for the prosecution was briefly this:—

The deceased Maneklal was a Bania and a son of well-to-do people. He had a younger brother and a sister, but was separate from them. He was a widower and had one daughter who lived with the sister. He seemed to have been a man of extravagant and irregular habits, but remained on good terms with his sister and brother with whom he used to eat. His father had made a will putting certain property in the hands of trustees for him. Among these articles were certain valuable gold ornaments. Part of these were given to him and part kept with trustees for his benefit, but at time of the murder they were with the deceased. On the 5th of May 1916, the deceased dined with his sister and went away. He was found on the 8th May in a field in a "jawar" crop. No particular alarm had been caused by his disappearance, as he was of irregular habits, and no enquiry had been made as his brother was then away. His corpse was much decayed and eaten by animals, but a post-mortem revealed that he had received a cut in the throat sufficient to cause death. The prosecution story was that he was taken into that filed by the accused Girdhar, who was a policeman, and a friend of the deceased, and by Dalpa who was a policeman and there murdered for the sake of his ornaments by the accused.

The day after the discovery of the corpse the houses of the accused were searched. In the house of the first accused was found a valuable gold ornament belonging to the deceased. In the house of the second accused was also found a valuable gold ornament also belonging to deceased.

The Sessions Judge observed that taking all evidence into consideration, he was of the opinion that the story was substantially true. The deceased was robbed and murdered.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments convicted the accused under section 302 for murder instead of section 396 of murder in dacoity as was done by the Sessions Judge. Their Lordships also after taking into consideration the evidence and the circumstances of the case reduced the sentence from death to transportation for life.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai appeared for the first accused.

Mr. W. K. Trivedi appeared for the second accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

PARTNERSHIP SUIT.

ICHBALAL JAGMOHANDAS AND ANOTHER ..... Plaintiffs.
v.
KAHANDAS JAMNADAS, A FIRM AND OTHERS ..... Defendants.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

The plaintiffs filed this suit for a declaration that the partnership entered into by their father Jugmohandas with the defendants was dissolved on the 7th of June, 1913 and for an order that the partnership be wound up and for accounts and such other reliefs.

Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. N. H. Moos appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the first and second defendants.

Briefly, the facts were that the plaintiffs' father and the defendants entered into an agreement of partnership on the 13th of December 1912. It was stated in the partnership agreement that the parties had opened a shop for doing business in cloth in the Mulji Jetha Market, under the name and style of Jagmohandas Kilabhai from the 21st of February, 1912, and among other things it provided for the shares of the various partners and for the continuance of the partnership till Aso Vad Amavasya, 1969. The plaintiffs' father died on the 7th of June, 1913 and the plaintiffs, therefore, submitted that the partnership existing between the parties should be considered as dissolved from that date and accounts should be taken as of that date. The business having been continued resulted in a great loss. It was contended for the first and second defendants that the third and fourth defendants were men of no means, and they were induced to join the partnership on the plaintiffs' father's undertaking that they would not be liable for their share of the loss. It was further contended that, the share of Jugmohandas was continued in the firm after his death by his wife (the plaintiffs' mother) by an agreement and the first plaintiff took an active part in the business after his father's death. The defendants therefore submitted that the partnership should be considered as dissolved from the date of the filing of this suit, that accounts should be taken as from this date, and that the first and second defendants be not held liable for the share of the loss sustained by the third and fourth defendants.

AGREEMENT NOT PROVED.

The hearing of this suit lasted over a fortnight. In the course of the judgment, his Lordship said that the defendants had failed to prove the alleged agreement by Jagmohandas to indemnify them against the share of loss of the third and foruth defendants. As to the question whether the first plaintiff asserted to the continuance of the business after his father's death, his Lordship held that the first plaintiff had asserted to the continuance of the business after his father's death and that he had permitted the moneys his father had put into the business to remain there. But there had been no request by the mother to continue the business after the death of her husband.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

After discussing the law on the subject of the share of a minor, his Lordship held that the partnership was dissolved on the 7th of June 1913, and referred the matter to the Commissioner to take the partnership accounts upto that date with a direction to ascertain the loss actually sustained and the portion, thereof if any attributable to undue delay in winding up. Such portion not to be debited so far as the share of the deceased Jugmohandas was concerned. The defendants were ordered to pay the plaintiffs' costs except on the issue whether the first plaintiff consented to the continuance of the business after his father's death. The costs of that issue were ordered to be paid by the first plaintiff to the first and second defendants. Other costs were reserved.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Payne & Co.

Attorneys for the first and second defendants: Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

179-15.—Captain & V, Birdichand Auraj, a firm v. Nensukhdas Sheonarayen, a firm, Madh K & C, Part heard.

353-15.—Motichand & D, Kesharichand Bhanabhai, a firm v. Premchand Manchand & ors, Jamsedji R & D, Part heard by Kajiji J on 16-9-16.

S C 382-16.—Daphtary F and D, Sulleman Haji Essak & anr v. Khema Suttra & ors, Payne and Co., Nanu H & Co., Part heard, 25-7-16.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT.

31-09.—Tyabji D & Co., Bai Moolibai v. Choonilal Pitamber & ors, Sub & G, Ard H D & Co., Little & Co.

918-14.—M B Chothia, Dwarkadas Mohanji v. M Allabux & Co., a firm, Payne & Co.

1307-15.—Wadia G & Co., Taker & Co., a firm v. Vishwanath Kushaba Teli, D J Mantre.

FOR RE-HEARING

685-15.—G B Pandya (for a pauper), Mogul Hasan Hoosein v. Mogul Hassan Ramzan, As per Ap. Ct's Order 17-7-16.

LONG CAUSES.

387-14.—Mulji & Th, Fazulbhai Peer Mahomed v. Manchershaw Dadabhai Burjorji Wadia and anr, Maneklal and Co.

1402-14.—Amin and Desai, Harilal Keshowlal, a firm v. Keshowlal Hathibhai, Edgelow G W & Co, Tyabji D & Co.

191-15.—Payne and Co., Narayan & Co., a firm v. Harjiwandas Jaichand and ors, Tyabji D and Co., Amin and D, Edgelow G W & Co.

848-15.—Payne and Co., Hyderally Goolam Hoosein Bhimji v. Fazal Bhimji & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulji and Tha.

182-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaichand Kalyanchand v. Oomar Haji Sumar and ors, Patell and Eze, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DEGREE.

1201-15.—Craigie B & C, Gordhandas Khattan, a firm v. Abdul Aziz & anr, Payne & Co.

292-15.—Payne & Co., The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navi Co., Ltd. v. Brajindra Kishore Roy Chowdhari, Edgelow G W & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

486-14.—Bhimji & Co., Kabubai v. Bai Hirabai, widow, Little & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

337-16.—Craigie B & C, Surajmal B. Mehta v. B. G. Horniman and ors, Jamsetjee R & D, Part heard.

483-16.—Captain and V, Sulleman Meghji v Haji Ebrahim Elias, Mulla and M.

364-16.—Edg G W & Co., Narotam Morarji ... Indian Steam... Co.

583-16.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., in liquidation v. Kalyanrai Gulabrai Ghoda, Edg G W & Co.

1263-15.—Matubhai J and M, Ismail Ebrahim & Bros., a firm v. Cassumbhoy Goolamhussein, Hiralal and Co.

311-16.—Captain and V, Kuppa Dollaji & Co., a firm v. Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail Essac and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mans H M & Co.

498-15.—Mulji & Tha, Hooseinbhai Fazulbhai Peer Mahomed v. Kareembhai Peer Mahomed & Co., a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

510-15.—Mulji and Th, Hooseinbhai Fazulbhai & anr v. Kareembhai Peer Mahomed, Captain & Vaidya.

347-08.—Little & Co., Dwarkadas Gordhandas & Hiravahu, widow, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

1153-15.—Purmanand & Co., Anant Ganesh Sathaye v. Dattatrya Bhasker Joshi, Pandia & Co.

1450-14.—Jamsetjee R & D, Mahomedally Allibhoy Kachwalla v. Vithal Govind Raja and ors, Pandia & Co., Shamrao M & H.

1326-15.—Mehta D & L, Bai Jadav, widow, & anr v. Karsondas Natha, Nanu H & Co.

1120-15.—Unwalla P & P, Gomavahu, widow v. Purshotamdas Jivandas, & ors, Madh K & C, Little & Co.

4-16.—In person, The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., (in Liquidation) v. Chandulal Chhotalal & Co., a firm.

891-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., Messrs. Pulee & Co., a firm v. Vithaldas Manji and anr, Patell and Ez.

942-16.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank Ld. in Liqn. v. Edalji Cowasji Patel, Jehangir & S.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

747-16.—Dubash & Co., Messrs. Jerup Tya & Co., a firm v. Dadaba Bhaskar.

FOR JUDGMENT (IN COURT.)

797-14.—Mer K & Co., Bansidhar Gopaldas, a firm v. Lakhmidas Ludha & anr, Madh K & C, Mirza M & M.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

T & I J 15-16.—Smethan B & Co., Ramrao Dattatrya Varde v. Trimbuck Narayen Awhye, Subnis & Gore.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

630-16.—Wadia G and Co., Kimatrai Dharamdas a firm v. Dhunjisha Dadabho N C Dalal, As part heard, 26-9-16.

SHORT CAUSE.

791-16.—Chitnis M & K, Mahadeo Rajaram Bodas v. Bhaskerrao Hari Patwardhan & anr.

LONG CAUSES

443-16.—Motichand & D, Bhaidas Fakirbhai & anr, v. Ganeshdas Hargowandas, Payne & Co.

470-11.—Bhai K & G, Rambalabh Hurmukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai, & ors, Soonderdas & Co.

1324-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Khushalchand Gopaldas, a firm v. Sangidas Deokisson, a firm, Payne & Co.

614-15.—Little & Co., The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ld. v. The Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.

55-16.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Aboo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Fatmabai, widow, & ors, Pandia & Co.

1103-15.—Edgelow G W and Co, The Currimbhoy Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd v Maroti Sitaram Bhange, Madh K and Ch.

808-15.—Captain & V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Abdul Rehman Haji Goolam Hoosein & ors, Payne & Co., Rustomji & G.

187-16.—Surajmal & Co., Ramji Gopalji v. Shivji Hirji & anr.

146-16.—Wadia G & Co., Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., & ors v. Dadabhoy Naoserwanji J Wadia, Bhimji & Co.

224-16.—Mehta D & L, Bibi Mariam Sultan, widow, & anr v. Aga Ali Asgar Bin Aga Mahomed Jamad Yezdi aliae Goorji, Mirza M & M.

399-15.—Matu J & M, Messrs. Hirasing and Sons, a firm v. The Credit Bank of India Ld., in Liquidation, Payne & Co.

715-13.—Mulla & M, Mahomed Nazirkhan Azimkhan v. Aga Mirza Mahomed Hossein & ors, Kh L & M, Nadirsha & D, Mulla & M.

331-12.—Matu J & M, Mahomedbhoy Sabjally v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Vishram, & ors, Mer K & Co., Matu J & M.

334-12.—Matu J & M, Dawoodbhoy Gulam Hoosein v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Vishram, & ors, Mer K & Co., Matu J & M.

HUTTING ALLOWANCE FOR GOVT. CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you not kindly allow me a short space in your valuable columns to ventilate the grievances of low paid clearks of the Government at Poona arising chiefly on account of the plague conditions in Poona. In past years Government used to help us by means of a hutting allowance when there was a prevalence of plague in Poona, on condition that the Poona Municipal Area was declared by the Health Officer to be plague-infected and this allowance of Government in many cases lightened our difficulties incurred by double rents and shifting. During last year (1915) when there was actually plague in Poona, and when we incurred expenditure in anticipation of a Government allowance usually allotted to us, we were disappointed for when we put in our applications for the allowance Government asked us if Poona was declared infected by the Health Officer. For the Health Officer, there were good grounds for not declaring the area plague-infected. But the question which arises at present is, what about this year? There are already nearly 30 cases on an average every day in Poona City alone. Will not Government be pleased to allow us the benefit of the former hutting allowance, now that the war has wrought immense mischief by way of enhancement of prices of food-stuffs not to say of any special disadvantages which are particular to Poona on account of its being a pucca Military Station. I put in this plea just now because I hear that Government have just sent in their recommendation to the Government of India that the necessity for a hutting allowance to Government clerks is no more felt, as the advantages of removing from an infected area is keenly appreciated by all nowadays. I would be deeply indebted if you would find your way to publish this, for if any good comes to us it will be of great relief to many a poor family of suffering members. Yours etc.,

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The following is the list of passengers per s.s. Salsette which arrived in Bombay on Tuesday night:—

Miss E. Must, Mr. N. G. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Kemp and 3 children, Mrs. Pearce and 5 children, Mrs. Atkinson and 2 children, Miss C. Mac Bain, Mr. [illegible] M. Kirkham, Mrs. Ryles, infant and nurse, Miss M. A. Gill, Mrs. Tobin, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dingwall, Mrs. Laborda and infant, Mr. M. G. Ladav, Mrs. Kunhardt, Mrs. Clifford, children and nurse, Mr. Singh and child, Sister Pleance, Sister Faith, Rev. J. B Buttrick, Capt. F. H. Minty, Mr. H. Khan, 2nd-Lieut. Fido, Mrs. E. M. Howard, Comdr. Finuis, Mr. A. T. Watal, Mr. and Mrs. R. Munshi, Mr. C. Connell, 2nd-Lieut. Malcolm, Mr. R. P. Patwarden, Mrs. Tressider and children, Mrs. G. M. Copping, Mrs. M. Strachan, Lieut. R. Hockey, 2nd-Lieut. Flynn, Eng. A. B. Waters, Mrs. E. Mellor, Sub-Condt. Marketis, Mrs. Stevenson and children, Mr. W. L. Pawar, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Mr. M. Heywood, Mr. J. F. Harvey, H. H. Princess Mander, Mr. Nicholllson, Mr. Cook, Mr. Burford, Mr. Goodfellow, Revd. B. M. Roy, Mr. K. McMullen, Mr. G. G. Reshinwall, Mr. D. S. Kaintal, Mrs. Whiteman, 2nd-Lieut. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. Cheshire, Mrs. Richards and infants, Mrs. Felthouse and children, Miss E. Robinson, Mrs. Siddall and child, Mr. W. Edbrook, Mrs. R. Wilson, Miss Holst, Mr. A. S. Thorpe, Mr. J. B. McEwan, Mr. L. W. Reynolds, Mr. J. W. Buchanan, Mr. P. Clutterbuck, Mr. and Mrs. Soutar, Mr. J. B. Saunders, Miss A. Granerson, Mr. R. C. Bonnard, Mr. J. A. Horne, Mr. S. M. Owen, Mrs. E. Cowan, Mr. J. J. Marshall, Mr. G. G. Keddie, Mrs. Morris, Mr. D. J. Sharp, Mr. J. Heather, Mrs. Sheen, Mr. K. J. Purchill, Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. J. P. Harper, Mr. J. R. Cunningham, Mr. T. H. Worgan, Miss W. McCormick, Col. Sambourne Palmer, Mr. W. T. Everall, Mr. M. Ali Khan, Mr. G. Hamilton, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. G. B. Parker, Mr. W. Robinson, Mr. W. Pollard, Dr. M. A. Quadros, Mr. J. C. O. Halloday, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, Mr. P. D. Rungaradhan, Lieut. J. B. Case, Mr. H. T. Knowlton, Mr. G. Gmeimer, Mr. M. P. Delatte, Mr. C. Forrer, Mr. S. M. Cavert, Lieut. E. C. Ronaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrers, Mr. W. H. Hilton, Capt. E. Taylor, Mr. S. Stevenson, Mr. L. Joy, Mr. G. Symmington, Mr. B. Hirst, Mr. H. L. Mitchell, Mr. J. Archibald, Mrs. R. E. Thompson, Lieut.-Col. Bidwell, Mr. F. G. L. Smith, Condtr. Sayers, Asst.-Surgn. Otto, and Sergt. Vaughan.

(Continued from column 6.)

and Co.—350 cases provisions, 72 cases oil form, 10 cases salt, 1 case tyres, 8 packages 15 drums 7 cases paint, 353 cases 50 boxes biscuits, 2 cases motor accessories, 20 cases marine glue, 6 cases essence, 4 cases colour, 2 cases gelatine, 5 bales picking bands, 1 case clocks, 1 keg soda, 1 case sugar, 2 kegs soda crystals, 31 cases O. stores, 1 case lubricating oil, 2 cases Ethyl chloride, 1 case ether, 1 case lysol, 2 bales cotton wool, 1 cask earthenware, 109 cases medicine, 1 case sulphuric acid, 1 case nitric acid 2 cases hydrochloric acid, 1 case potash carbonate,

varnish, 5 casks napthaline balls, 16 cases sauce, 32 cases tinned fish, 2 cases potassium cyanide, 22 cases cigarettes, 1 case formaline, 18 cases preserves, 80 drums turpentine, 1,250 numbers zinc tiles, 100 cases lime juice cordial, 4 casks lamp globes, 3 cases perfumed spirit, 8 cases beer, 8 bags loaf sugar, 62 cases 10 crates glass bottles, 10 cases potted meat, 11 cases confectionery, 1 case 4 casks vinegar, 23 cases soap, 6 cases peroxide of hydrogen, 15 drums 1 case disinfectant fluid, 10 kegs Epsom salt, 30 barrels olive oil, 31 cases tobacco, 1 case fruit salt, 13 cases ammonia, 3 cases jelly powder, 3 cases Benger's food, 1 case mineral water, 1 case leather, 1 case haematogen, 28 cases syrup, 2 kegs soda bicarbonate, 1 case essential oil, 1 case chloro-

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27th.

Salsette	Armitage	Aden, Sept. 22
Meteor	Remmersen	Balik Papan Sept. 8

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27th.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Maur	Svensen	Bangkok

The following vessel began to load yesterday.

Steamer *Rooke	for	Marseilles & Hal

*To arrive.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

S. S. Marwarri:—The steamer Marwarri left London on the 24th instant.

Sept. 27.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she had left on the 22nd instant, with the English mail of the 8th instant, a general cargo and 159 passengers.

S. S. Meteor:—The steamer Meteor, 2,576 tons, Captain T. Remmerssen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Balikpapan, which port she had left on the 2nd instant, with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Maur:—The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain J. Svensen, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok and Colombo, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

Wednesday, 27th September, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Shinkoku Maru	Kuchiki	O. S. K.
G. Dovre	Siquiland	J. M. & Co.
H. Maur	Svensen	F. F. C. & Co.
P. Frankenfels		W. & A. G. & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi, Bahadur,	B. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia	Erskin	W. & A. G. & Co.
4 Ischia	Maoletti	Rubattino Co.
6 Asia Maru		M. M. Shirazi.
7 Firoozi		T. M. & Co
9 Benvenue	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co.
10 & 11 Rangoon Maru		N. Y. Kaisha.
12 & 13 Sikh		T. M. & Co.
15 Standard		M. M. Shirazi.

H. D. D.

Tug Harold	H. I. Dixon & Co

M. M. W. D. D.

Netravati	B. S. N. Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sangola		M. M. & Co.
4 City of Manchester	Moztin	K. N. & Co.
5 Nagoya	Garweed	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
6 Rheintels		W. & A. G. & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co.
Din	Pallett	W. & A. G. & Co.
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	Bhimji
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Nurani	Thomson	B. & P. S. N. Co.
Purdua	Andreason	M. M. & Co.
Sangola	Baker	M. M. & Co.
Virawa	Hepburn	M. M. & Co.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 27.

FOR LONDON.

Nagoya (s) 5 bales hemp, M. Gowrishanker; 4,800 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 4 bales sheep skins, H. A. Oomer and Son; 3 bales sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 2 bales buffalo hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 65 bales cow hides, A. Abdoola and Co.; 7 bales calf hides, A. Abdoola and Co.; 6 cases curtains, King King and Co.; 5 cases R. Jiwandas and Co.; 605 cwts. kismies, M. Jafferbhoy; 11 cwts. chapra lac, A. H. A. Curim; 26 cases brisltes, Cox's Shipping Agency, 800 cwts. linseed, R. Sidatrai.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nagoya (s) 7 cases indigo lumps, Fabra Company.

Frankenfels (s) 12,999 cwts. groundnute, Ralli Brothers; 980 cwts. poppy seed, Ralli Brothers; 500 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 13,940 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 13,797 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

Frankenfels (s) 500 cwts. seena leaves, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 100 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 24,600 cwts. groundnute, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 14,000 cwts. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 600 cwts. mustard seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 7,000 cwts. gingilly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 601 bales hessian bags, Ralli Brothers; 165 bales twill gunnies, Ralli Brothers; 201 bales salt bags, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Nagoya (s) 76 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

Scindia (s) 308 cwts. dry chillies, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR BOSTON.

Nagoya (s) 5 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Marondio Inglassi (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

Ischia (s) 13 cases spun silk skeins, B. G. Gorio and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Ischia (s) 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR SWITZERLAND VIA MARSEILLES.

Frankenfels (s) 200 cwts. aniseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rheinfels (s) 49 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 50 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 230 bales cotton waste, M. Kastoorchand; 115 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 40,000 cwts. wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 112 bales wool, D. Kundanmal.

FOR KOBE.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Boutbay Co.; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 27.

S. S. Saima from Bangkok, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co.—343 pieces teak squares, 1,465 pieces teak planks, 48,161 pieces 2,191 bundles teak scantling, 10 bundles raw silk.

S. S. Firoozi from Aden, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—20 bundles coffee, 5 bundles skins, 1 bag shells, 2 bags copper, 1 case brass, 8 bags gum course, 5 bales cow hides, 1 bund

YESTERDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

2ND MEETING: 3RD DAY.

A DAY OF SURPRISES.

NIZAMULMULK WINS TWO RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 27.

Racing to-day was carried out in glorious weather. There was a large attendance. Many Bombay people casting the cares of business and office to the winds, betook themselves to Bori Bunder to catch the specials for Poona and most of these must be regretting they ever came. The glories of weather conditions did not extend to their fortunes over their speculations and it is not only the public that have stood aghast at the eventualities, but the owners and trainers in some instances would like to know the reason why of some of the happenings, but let us not cavil and only regard the issues as the outcome of the cussedness of the horses and let us try and disabuse our minds of what our lesson books taught us that the horse is a noble animal. But these same books should now be amended under new educational ordinances and horses should be stigmatized as the most unreliable animals and that jockeys are the noble animals that get these same horses to do what in their nature they are averse to doing. I am one of those who trusted to the horses and not to the jockeys.

The card for to-day was an excellent one and most people approached the ordeal of business with lots of tips and armed with non-official cards which have brought grief to many. There is a legend—for the truth of which I cannot vouch—that in the cemetery here is an epitaph on a tomb which sets forth that the deceased died from a surfeit of tip cards and, perhaps, Marwaris combined.

Soon as numbers went up for the first race the punters which is another name for irresponsible people, proceeded to throw money away on Ace of Royals, Tamooz and Mat Hat Baig (what a name? one more suitable to a trainer than a horse), Brimo, Section and even Aurora, but Bleach had something warm up his sleeve. For the last four or five days he has been in the most frolicsome mood and no one could understand why but to-day revealed the whole mystery. He produced Nizam-ul-mulk who not only won this race but pulled out again at the close of the evening he won even a longer race. What did I tell you about Trahan the other day? Here he comes our to-day and wins two races with the same pony with great dash. Advance Australia!

The public groped in the dark over the Desert Plate. They first caught Makbul, then Biglig and Black Hussar and some were foolish enough to hold on to Iron Chest. While Mr. Oomer was chuckling quietly among his pals for he had the rea under the thimble and so it turned out: for Nawabzada won and his second string brought in place money as well as shared in the six to one dividend. Black Hussar was nearly last through the race.

Seven horses were paraded for the Arab Champion Plate for which Singer was made favorite but people naturally could not pass over Beyrut, the so far established champion and holder of the Governor's Cup and Singer was made too much use of in the race. It ought to have sufficed that Purity was making the running in his interest but yet Singer must follow in his wake with the result that when in the straight Kayid and Majbur came up to Singer they found him beaten and Bowley had lost his smile.

There was a very fine and a most sensational race for the Eclipse Stakes when Lakme, the hope of a small circle in Poona and a larger circle in Calcutta,—for be it known that a lot of Calcutta money passes through our totes,—won. Verge and Patrick were also supported. Lakme and Verge made a desperate finish of which Ruiz had the best by a head. The followers of Patrick were out of it and they are not more surprised than the owner and trainer.

But a greater surprise was in store for the jubilant plungers at the tote when their fancies, Kiltoi, Nagyar, Matchlock and St. Andrews went to ground, so to say, and Jove came out at the head of the straight and won and the above backers were content to exclaim—by Jove!

Even yet a crushing blow was dealt out over the Northcote Plate when Penny Pie beat the heavily backed ones in Royal Ambition, Tartania, Dumfries and above all Matchless Maud. There was little jubilation as the public saw all their hopes dashed at the finish.

Money Gold was the favourite for the Cursetjee Dhunjishaw Plate but I have above mentioned how Trahan by fine riding won this on Nizam-ul-Mulk.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. F. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK, 9-6. Trahan 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's BRIMO, 8-8, J. Ruiz 2
General Obaidulla Khan's AURORA, 8-7, Collis 3
Mr. J. Ainsworth's MAT-HAT-BAIG, 7-9, Buckley 4
Also Ran:—Tammooz 9-10, Section 9-4, Ace of Royals 9-0, Arrow 9-0, Red Cross 8-13, Tenebrense 8-1, Black Ivory 7-3 (cd. 7-7), Welcome 7-1, Crusader 7-0.

The Race:—Welcome was first to lead but soon after was passed by Ace of Royals and Aurora who in company led to the home turn where Ace of Royals fell back and shortly Brimo took the front place but soon after Nizam-ul-Mulk challenged and won by three-quarter length, half length between second and third and a neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 22 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 62-8. Places, Rs. 26-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 35-8.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's NAWABZADA, 8-10, A. Templeman 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MAAZOOL, 8-12, Ruiz 2
Mr. Oomer's BURG, 8-10, Jadheth 3
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's INVESTMENT, 7-7, Harrison 4
Also Ran: Makbul 9-7, Iron Chest 9-4, Black Hussar 9-0, Biglig 9-0, Solar Star 8-6, Khedavi Misser 7-13, Ruby Fish 7-10, Full Moon 7-10 (cd. 8-0), Gazal 7-7, Powerful 7-1.

The Race:—Powerful closely attended by Solar Star led the field to the six furlongs where Gazal and Biglig joined them and at the turn into the straight Nawabzada followed in order by Maaal and Burg, drew away from the rest and the former won by one length, three-quarter length between second and third and a neck between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 54 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 71. Places, Rs. 59, Rs. 60 and Rs. 45-8.

THE ARAB CHAMPION PLATE.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

Mr. R. R. S.'s KAYID, 8-12, Mullin 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s MAJBUR, 9-3, A. Templeman 2
General Obaidulla Khan's SINGER, 8-13, Bowley 3
General Obaidulla Khan's PURITY, 9-3, Collis 4
Also Ran:—Beyrut 9-3, Baloz 8-13, Sir Weight 8-9.

between third and fourth.

The Race:—Purity carried on running with his stable companion till the five furlongs where Singer [illegible] on to him. Then for three and a half furlongs all were together and turning into the straight Singer led but half way Majbur overhauled him. Then near home Kayid came on and snatched the verdict by a short head, three-quarter length between second and third and a half length.

Time:—2 mins. 9 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 45. Places, Rs. 41-8 and Rs. 47.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Captain Hilliard's LAKME, 9-6, J. Ruiz 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' VERGE, 7-12, Collis 2
Mr. Kale's ROLLESTONE, 7-2, Ringstead 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s PATRICK, 9-12, A. Templeman 4
Also Ran:—Primrose Morn 8-13, Fire Finch 7-0, Silver Thrush 7-1 (cd. 7-13), Hopper 6-10 (cd. 6-11), Bandit 8-8, Joyous Guard 7-9, Binfield Grove 7-4 (cd. 7-6).

The Race:—Hopper and Verge cut out pace to the quarter mile where Lakme slipped into the inside place and closely pressed by Verge. There was a head and head race home, Lakme won by a short head, half length between second and third and a head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 1 sec.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 78. Places, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 96 and Rs. 26-8.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—R. C. and Distance.

Messrs. Heath and Arthur's JOVE, 8-4, F. Hardy 1
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's SANTA BARBARA, 6-7 (cd. 6-11), Lynch 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s MAGYAR, 9-6, F. Templeman 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' MATCHLOCK, 7-7, Purtoosingh 4
Also Ran:—Kiltoi 9-13, St. Andrews 7-10 (cd. 8-1), Jacamar 7-4 (cd. 7-6), Shining Way 6-5 (cd. 6-9).

The Race:—From a good start Santa Barbara cut out the pace with several lengths' lead of the rest and these only got close to her at the home turn where Jove got up to her quarters and then half way up the straight Jove drew out and won by a length and a half, a head between second and third and a half length between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 52 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 108. Places, Rs. 28, Rs. 46 and Rs. 18-8.

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. D. Pallonji's PENNY PIE, 8-2, W. Southall 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' ROYAL AMBITION, 8-6, W. Huxley 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s TARTANIA, 8-3, Pullin ... 3
Mr. Frank's ROMANESQUE, 7-13, Lynch 4
Also Ran:—Spencer 8-9, Lumination 8-1, Dumfries 8-13, Vidi 8-6, Dorian 7-13, Matchless Maud 9-4, Madrina 7-10, Saultline 9-2, Sparkes 7-5.

The Race:—Romanesque and Matchless Maud in company led to turn into the straight when Penny Pie came to the front closely pressed by Royal Ambition, Tartania and Romanesque and the former of these lasting out won by three-quarter length, one length between second and third and a neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 29 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 203. Places, Rs. 70-8, Rs. 22 and Rs. 43-8.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. F. M. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK, 8-5, Trahan 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MONEY GOLD, 8-10, J. Ruiz 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DURBAN, 7-5, Lynch 3
Messrs. Stewart and Heath's NIGHT HAWK, 8-2, F. Hardy 4
Also Ran:—Gold Fish II 9-12, Longboat 8-0, Excelsior 7-10, Ace of Hearts 7-7.

The Race:—Night Hawk held a clear lead from start to the distance post where he was passed by Money Gold. Then from the front of the lawn Nizam-ul-Mulk came up with a strong challenge and won on the post by a short head, one and three-quarter length between second and third and a short head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 53 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 57. Places, Rs. 23, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 25.

CENTRAL DIVISION COUNCIL ELECTION.

EIGHT CANDIDATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 27.

Eight candidates were to-day declared by Mr. Seddon, the Commissioner o the Central Division, as eligible to stand for election to the seat on the Bombay Legislative Council rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Daji Abaji Khare who represented the municipalities of the Central Division.

These candidates are:—Messrs. H. N. Apte, Poona; R. G. Karandikar, Satara; G. D. Ukidve, Sholapur; N. P. Patankar, Nasik; Sonoo Ganesh, Faizpur; S. B. Upasani, Dhulia; M. K Apte, Dhulia; and D. G. Juvekar, Jalgaon.

A serious shortage of labour is delaying the departure of ships from Karachi harbour. The recent abundant rains have led to a large absorption of dock labour for agricultural work in the villages.

NANABHOY v. DADA.

ALLEGATIONS OF PERJURY.

APPLICATION FOR PROSECUTION REFUSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate heard arguments in the matter in which at the instance of Mr. Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, a notice was issued against Mr. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, calling upon him to show cause why sanction should not be granted for his prosecution on a charge of perjury.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji with Mr. Rustomji Bharucha, of Messrs. Rustomji Jamshedji and Devidas, and Mr. P. K. Kotwal appeared for Mr Engineer; while Mr. T. J. Strangman, with Mr. J. D. Davar, Mr. Nariman, of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshah, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia appeared for Mr. Dada.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Strangman, addressing the Court, said the application arose out of the case in which Nanabhoy was charged with criminal breach of trust and in which his Worship gave the accused the benefit of doubt. Nanabhoy now came here as the vindicator of public justice and asked for sanction for a prosecution of Dada on a charge of perjury. There was absolutely no prima-facie case made out to show that perjury had been committed. In any event it was not a case in which sanction could be given for prosecution. The first of the three statements complained of by Nanabhoy in Dada's evidence was this: "Mr. Surajmal told me that the accused had misappropriated Rs. 2,400 and I therefore instituted proceedings in this Court: Mr. Surajmal told me that the accused had misappropriated the amounts and I therefore filed the present complaint: I now find that the allegations in my complaint are false." Dada deposed as above on the 9th of May and then on the 31st May he deposed: "It is not true that the present complaint was instituted by me at the instance of Mr. Surajmal. The allegations contained in the complaint are true." Nanabhoy stated that either of these statements was false and was made by Dada knowing or believing the same to be false or not believing it to be true. Counsel asked where was the supposed contradiction? There was absolutely none. What Dada meant was that Mr. Surajmal merely gave the information; it did not mean that he was instigated by Mr. Surajmal to file the complaint. According to a case reported in 7, Allahabad, it must be found that the statements were absolutely irreconcilable before sanction for prosecution could be granted. If a man at Bandra asked another man which was the road at Ghorebunder and the latter pointed out the road it did not mean that he told him to go to Ghorebunder.

Then, as to the other part of his evidence the fair meaning of what Dada said was that he could not say whether the accused did or did not account for the money; that he did not remember.

THE DRINK AT GREEN'S.

Counsel said the next point attempted to be made out by Nanabhoy was still more amusing. He complained of the following statment made by Dada: "We then proceeded to Green's where the accused treated me to champagne and cakes. I think we had two bottles of champagne." Counsel said champagne was a wine which was supposed to be made in the Champagne District in France. They knew that in fact champagne was manufactured all over the world, not always made out of vine but of an humbler fruit, gooseberry. When he was very much younger he was given gooseberry and he imagined he had been drinking champagne. Could he then be prosecuted for saying that he had taken champagne? It appeared that Dada was given cider which fizzed in the same manner as champagne and he thought he was drinking champagne. Dada said the drink began to fizz and Nanabhoy said it was champagne. It was clear that Dada was given cider at Green's by Nanabhoy who, to show what a great man he was, told Dada it was champagne. Could then Dada be prosecuted for saying he drank champagne as it was Nanabhoy that made him think it was champagne?

THE LETTER OF APOLOGY.

Counsel further asked where was the evidence to contradict Dada's statement that he was taken to Nanabhoy's house and there made to write a letter of apology? Where was the evidence to show that it was written the next day in Mr. Vatcha's office? Mr. Vatcha had said he knew nothing about it. There was no evidence to contradict Dada's evidence except the *ipse dixit* of Nanabhoy. As to what happened at Mr. Navalkar's office, Dada had said that Mr. Navalkar said he had already received instructions and Dada had further said that he did not engage Mr. Navalkar but that Mr. Nanabhoy did. Subsequently Dada said he did not engage Mr. Navalkar but Nanabhoy did on his behalf and that Nanabhoy gave him the money and he (Dada) engaged Mr. Navalkar. What this meant was that Nanabhoy took Dada in a victoria and said, "Here is Navalkar; go up." This was what Dada meant when he said he engaged Mr. Navalkar. There was no real contradiction between what the pleader and Dada had said but supposing there was, how could they say that the pleader's statement was right and Dada's was wrong? If prosecutions for perjury were to be sanctioned on such grounds then counsel would venture to say that in every contested case the magistrates would be bound to give sanction for prosecution of one side or another.

LITTLE MISTAKES.

Then about the hundis being left with Nanabhoy, such little mistakes were bound to occur in anybody's evidence. Counsel in conclusion submitted that no prima-facie case had been made out and that the application was made out of evil motives. There were still suits pending in the High Court between the two parties and there was no doubt that Nanabhoy wanted to bring improper pressure to bear upon Dada to give up those suits. He (counsel) asked that the notice should be discharged.

QUESTION OF A PRIMA-FACIE CASE.

Mr. Bahadurji, addressing the Court, said Mr. Strangman had argued the case somewhat airily, however deeply going into the evidence as if Dada was put upon his trial. The Court had not to decide whether Dada was guilty of perjury but had only to determine whether a prima-facie case had been made out, and whether the material was such as to give a reasonable probability of his guilt. He asked the Court to approach a consideration of the facts on this line.

MAGISTRATE ON BONA-FIDE CHARACTER OF APPLICATION.

The Magistrate said, the question was whether the statements made by Dada were material so that, if they were believed, they would have made the Court to come to another conclusion. Then the Court had also to take into consideration whether the application was bona-fide and whether it was made to vindicate public justice. He had not attached the slightest importance to the three statements of Dada's. Nanabhoy first asked his counsel to court a full enquiry and then attempted to get the case stifled behind the back of the Court. Was that the conduct of an honest accused person? If he had known that such an application would be made he would have discussed in greater details what he thought of the accused and his witnesses.

Mr. Bahadurji said he had read the judgment and he did not read anything of the kind in it. The question was whether the application was bona-fide or not. There was no material before the Court to show that it was not a bona-fide application and was not made to vindicate public justice. It was for the Court to consider whether the application would help to a clean administration of justice or not. As far as Nanabhoy was concerned there was nothing behind the application but the admittedly false statements of Dada. They were bound by the judgment, of which the burden of song, to use a colloquial expression, was "conflicting and contradictory statements of Dada."

A PROBABILITY

Continuing Mr. Bahadurji said, it was not correct to say that Nanabhoy had manoeuvred to get the case withdrawn. Counsel asked was it not probable that Mr. Surajmal instigated the case and afterwards thought it better not to pursue the matter? When Mr. Surajmal found that Nanabhoy challenged Dada to a full enquiry was it not probable that Mr. Surajmal wanted Dada to go to a pleader to get the case withdrawn? It was Dada and Surajmal who combined to manoeuvre to get the case withdrawn. What had Mr. Navalkar said? He said that the two people who came to see him were there for from twenty to thirty minutes and told him that Mr. Surajmal was at the bottom of the thing and that he (Mr. Navalkar) asked them not to mention Mr. Surajmal's name as he was a solicitor. The applicant would establish that it was a manoeuvre by Mr. Surajmal.

DADA'S ADMISSION.

Counsel further said Dada himself admitted that he had made false statements. It did not matter at whose instigation he made them. As to the alleged incident at Green's the point was not whether Dada drank champagne or gooseberry there but whether he was taken there at all and plied with drinks. The whole statement about going to Green's was false. It was a pure invention on the part of Dada to withdraw the letter of apology. The letter was signed at Mr. Vatcha's office. This Court was not to try the case itself but to remove the bar to the case being tried by another Court. Counsel cited Mr. Justice Beaman's ruling in support of his argument that no cross-examination could be allowed in a notice matter as it would prejudice the trial in another Court.

Counsel in conclusion submitted that there could be no clearer case than this, for Dada himself admitted that he had made false statements on the 9th. Dada had perjured himself and they should be given an opportunity to prove that he had told lies. Mr. Surajmal's hand was clear in the attempt to get the case withdrawn.

The Magistrate said he refused the application and would give his reasons in writing subsequently.

RAJPUT HERO ENTERTAINED.

An entertainment was given yesterday in honour of the Rajput hero Thakore Chathrasinghji of 9th Bhopal Infantry who has won the Victoria Cross. The Kamgar Hitvardak Sabha and the Mahratta Aikyitchu Sabah arranged the entertainment. The guest of the evening was taken in procession from the Lady Hardinge War Hospital and received in the hall of Mr Raoji Vinayakrao J. Shunkerseth where an address was presented to him in Hindi under the presidency of Sir Balchandra Krishna.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were three attacks and two deaths from plague on Tuesday. Dhobi Talao reported one attack and one death from plague, Mahim one attack and one death and Middle and Lower Colaba one attack. The total mortality from all causes was 78 against 77 on the corresponding day of last year and 76 on that of 1914.

The Mahomedans of Moradabad have decided against any participation in the next Indian National Congress as a result of the agitation by Hindus against separate Moslem representation.

SEQUEL TO KIDNAPPING CASE.

PROCESS AGAINST COMPLAINANT REFUSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the matter in which a notice was, at the instance of Chhiba Gopal, a Surti butler, employed at Rafia Manzil, Colaba, issued against Mr. Atkinson, accountant in the Stores Department of the G. I. P. Railway, calling upon him to show cause why process should not be issued against him on a charge of assault.

Mr. Payne appeared for Mr. Atkinson, and Mr. Sohrab B. Banaji for Chhiba.

Chhiba alleged that he was going along Convent Street on the evening of September 12 when he met Lena Grant aged 12 years, and Marie, two English girls. He happened to cough, when Lena Grant abused him. The other girl went and fetched Mr. Atkinson, who without saying anything assaulted him severely. A police sepoy came and took the applicant to the police station, where Mr. Atkinson lodged a complaint against him and on the following day Inspector Spiers charged him before the third Presidency Magistrate with attempting to kidnap Lena Grant. The Magistrate held the prosecution evidence unsatisfactory and in discharging the applicant expressed the hope that he would proceed against Mr. Atkinson for assault, if so advised.

AN "ABSURD STORY."

Mr. Payne said the applicant's story was an absurd one. The respondent's version was that the two girls were taking a morning walk at Apollo Bunder on the 11th September and as they sat on the bunder wall the applicant sat on a bench opposite and beckoned to them. They did not like it and went home. They said nothing about it. In the evening they went for a walk and when they were seated on the rocks on the beach the applicant came and sat at some distance from them and asked them where they lived. They did not answer him and went home and told Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson what had happened. Mrs. Atkinson is the guardian of Lena Grant, who is the daughter of Captain Grant now at sea. Mr. Atkinson told them to inform him if the applicant molested them again and he would hand the man over to the police. He said this because of late there had been frequent complaints of Surti servants molesting children of respectable people going for a walk in this locality. There were such complaints particularly from respectable Parsi families. On the evening of 12th September the girls again went to the beach. The applicant again appeared and sat by them again. They rose and left and the applicant followed them, making bad signs to them. The girls proceeded to the Convent Street and finding that they were still being followed by the man, Marie went to Mr. Atkinson. In the meantime the applicant seized Lena by the hand, dragged her to the compound of the church and knocked her down. Frightened by his conduct the girl struggled to get away and ran down Convent Street, where she met Mr. Atkinson who was coming on getting a report from Marie. On seeing him the applicant bolted but Mr Atkinson gave chase and caught hold of him. The applicant struggled to get himself free and in doing so hit Mr. Atkinson. The latter returned the blow. The applicant fell dear a spiral staircase. Afterwards it was found that he had received a cut near the eye. Mr. Atkinson could not say whether the cut was the result of the blow he had given with his fist or was caused by the fall. Mr. Atkinson's impression was that it was not caused by his fist. Mr. Payne said this was exactly what happened. He admitted that Lena Grant did not say in the Court of the third Presidency Magistrate what had happened in the compound of the Church. She was an innocent, young girl and dared not speak in public what modesty prevented her from saying. In fact she did not say this even to Mrs. Atkinson until three or four days after the conclusion of the case in the third Presidency Magistrate's Court. It appeared that finding the girl in an unusual mood for two or three days Mrs. Atkinson questioned her and she told her a story which threw further light in the matter.

APPLICANT'S EXAMINATION.

The applicant cross-examined by Mr. Payne, said he was taken to the Police station where Mr. Atkinson made a complaint against him. He was not told what the complaint was.

In reply to the Court, the witness said he did not see the girls on the previous day.

Morar Lalu, butler to Dr. Ritchie, said that when he was carrying a message to the Taj Mahal Hotel he saw Mr. Atkinson assaulting the complainant.

Police Constable No. 1265 said Mrs. Atkinson made a complaint to the Inspector at the Police station and the latter asked him to bring the man who had been seized. He did so.

Mrs. Atkinson corroborated what Mr. Payne had stated for the defence, and said that after Marie made a complaint Mr. Atkinson went to catch the man. Seeing the latter struggling she went to the police station to report.

Lena Grant gave details of what had happened in the compound of the church.

HIT IN SELF-DEFENCE.

Mr. Payne submitted that under section 97 of the Code, Mr. Atkinson, who was *in parentis loco* to the girl, was quite justified in going to seize the man, knowing as he did what had happened on the previous day and in trying to prevent him from escaping. Mr. Atkinson frankly admitted that he hit the man in self-defence after he had received a blow. He asked the Magistrate to consider the feelings of a gentleman who was told that a child under his care was being molested by a man of the servant class.

Mr. Banaji submitted that the additional story which the girl had given was a pure invention. He ridiculed the idea of the applicant striking Mr. Atkinson.

GRAVE AND SUDDEN PROVOCATION.

The Magistrate said that though the latter part of the girl's story was not known to Mr. Atkinson when he went to seize the applicant, his knowledge of the fact that the girls had been molested three times before was sufficient to provoke him to do what he had done. If conduct like that was not grave and sudden provocation he failed to understand what would be. He thought under the circumstances in which the respondent had been placed he was amply justified in catching hold of the man and handing him over to the police. What had happened in this case was that the man first struck Mr. Atkinson and the latter hit him back with the knowledge that he (the applicant) had behaved in a most shameful manner to a young girl who had been committed to his care. He (the Magistrate) had not the least doubt that if the girl had told her whole story without reserve to the Police from the very first and to the Third Presidency Magistrate, the result of the case in that Magistrate's Court would have been quite different. In the present case he thought the only proper course was to refuse the process applied for. However he could not help thinking that the applicant had not got what he so richly deserved. After what Lena Grant had said in this Court it remained for the police to consider whether any further action should be taken against him or not. He discharged the notice and ordered a copy of the proceedings to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A PERSIAN GIRL.

STORY OF MEETING AT A CLUB.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Sergeant Chamaratte charged Tar Mahomed Nur Mahomed with kidnapping a Persian girl, Bibi Nazini, wife of Haji Mahedi Arab Motiwalla, aged 14, under section 363 Indian Penal Code.

Mr. S. G. Velinker instructed by Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Patell, Mr. C. N. Kamiga and Mr. K. F. Nariman represented the accused.

Mahomed Ali Saheb said, in reply to Mr. Velinker, that he was formerly employed in the club, but at the present time he was serving with the accused. He used to see Nazini making signs to all the persons who came to the club. Tar Mahomed never made any signals. On the night in question Nazini came up to the club and when the accused was informed of it he got indignant, and went to the door and was surprised to see her there. The accused asked her to go away, and asked her why she had come there. The woman said that her parents were ill-treating her and that she would not return to her house. Tar Mahomed again asked her to go away, when the woman said she would not go as her parents were ill-treating her; she asked the accused to hide her somewhere. Then Tar Mahomed gave in and followed the woman downstairs; the other members of the club also went down. Two days after the incident Ramji met him (witness) near Pydhonie and took him to Dhobi Talao. Ramji stood below, pointed out to the witness a place upstairs and asked him to take the accused's kit and bedding to that place. The place was on the first floor, and was occupied by a vakil. He took the things there and gave them to Ramji. He did not see the accused again until he was brought back from Poona.

Cross-examination was reserved.

A PAN VENDOR'S EVIDENCE.

Fakir Mahomed Dalvirkhan examined by Mr. Velinker, said he was a pan vendor and used to take pan for the accused and others to the club. On the night in question they were all sitting in the club, some seven people, when Hussein told Tar Mahomed that a woman was outside asking for the accused. Tar Mahomed went up to the door and he was taken aback. The accused and the woman had some conversation then and witness was asked to bring a gharry. The two sat in the gharry on one seat and witness took his seat on the box; the hood was up. The woman had no veil and her face was exposed; they drove to Dadar to Bachu's house and the accused and the woman went up. The witness then went home. Two days after this he was hawking pan at Pydhonie when he met Ramji about 2 p.m. and he accompanied Ramji to Kalbadevi. Ramji went to Mr. Godinho's office, and witness went to a tea shop. Ramji told witness that the accused was in Mr. Godinho's office and that he had taken the woman there to record her statement. He saw the accused in Mr. Godinho's office from downstairs; the accused was standing on the verandah. He waited in the shop till 8-30 p.m. for Ramji. Sikandar Ali and Mahomed came down at about 8 p.m. and he accompanied them home.

By the Court:

Was the bedding taken up for Mr. Godinho?—I don't know.

The case was adjourned to 3-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 5th October.

It is satisfactory to note from the Rangoon Port Administration Report that in the place of an estimated deficit there is substantial surplus on year's working due to the curtailment of expenditure and to the increased receipts. Besides diminishing the revenue another consequence of the continuance of the war has been the postponement of several much needed works owing to the necessity for stopping all the capital expenditure. Receipts and payments on revenue account were Rs. 4,537,680/13 and 3,984,977/11 respectively leaving a surplus of 552,703-3-1. There was falling off in the value of trade by about 50 lakhs (probably owing to war) from 4,739 lakhs to 4,689, 1091 steamers (excluding Government vessels) with total nett registered tonnage of 2173539 arrived in the port being decrease of 240571 tons as compared with the previous year and 1079 steamers with total nett tonnage 2192.6 left the port during the year.

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE."

THE

VULCAN

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE

Specially designed for Ambulance and Passenger Service. Equally good for carrying loads up to 1½ Ton.

Demonstrations given and quotations submitted for suitable Body work. Early delivery.

SOLE AGENTS:

Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: CHALO.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.

"GANAPATI" BRAND.

Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.

The finest Cement obtainable, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick setting Cement to order.

For particulars apply to

TATA SONS & Co,

Agents, The Indian Cement Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE

AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS

WITH THE

GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE

CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

WHAT YOU SAY IS QUITE RIGHT—

that the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ensures maximum insurance at minimum investment.

That's why the number of our patrons is daily increasing.

Hon. Mr. LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS Chairman,
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.,
Mg. Director,

S. V. Kaikini, Chief Agent. 73, Apollo St. Bombay.

ALL INDIA

United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1916 under the Chairmanship of

SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED

in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,

Secretaries.

WEST END CINEMA.

I wish you the best of success both as a means of healthy amusement and as an educational force. May you live long!

R. V. KAIKINI.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

GEMS AND JEWELLERY.

We have pleasure in informing the public that we hold a very large and valuable stock of SPECIMEN GEMS unset BRILLIANTS, EMERALDS and RUBIES of varying value and JEWELLERY both of Indian and Parisian workmanship. We are offering the same at prices that defy competition. Unique opportunity for merchants as well as princes and private buyers. Inspection at our office during the usual office hours is cordially invited. Special attention to ladies between 5 and 6 p.m.

M. NAGERSHETH SONS,

East India Merchants,
25, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Persecution in South Africa	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
The War	7
LONDON LETTER	6 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Municipal Administration of Bombay	10
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Yesterday's Racing at Poona	5
Imperial Legislative Council	8
Primary Education	9
Mahomedan Divorce Law	9
Tails of the Cricket Field	11
The Water Cure	9
Casualty Lists	10
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	4
THE WEATHER	3
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Thursday, September 28, 1916.

PERSECUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Principal Immigration Officer, Transvaal, is apparently incorrigible. He seems to be led away with the notion that, though he was appointed to protect the interests of the immigrants, he must needs be the champion of those members of the South African community,—and their number does not seem to have appreciably dwindled in spite of the unifying results of the war,—who still cling to their old-world, selfish and, from the point of view of true Imperialism, unpatriotic prejudice against the Indian immigrants. He has thus been leaving no stone unturned to create opportunities of harassing the latter. The account of his latest achievement in this direction is published in the number of "Indian Opinion," received by last mail. The facts of the case, which tell their own tale, are these: about 1915, one Purbhoo, a duly registered Indian resident of the Transvaal, wished to have his minor son Keshav by his wife Kover, brought to the Transvaal from India. In August of that year he duly obtained a D. I. 9, Form from the Principal Immigration Officer for the purpose. The form was duly forwarded to India, taken to the District Magistrate, Surat, and, after due enquiries spread over a period of some weeks, was returned to Keshav (the son) bearing, as required by the Transvaal authorities, the said Magistrate's certificate testifying to the boy being 14 years of age, and the son of Purbhoo (alias Lackhoo) and the said Kover. The boy left India and reached Delagoa Bay on November 18, bringing with him the Magistrate's certificate of identity. He handed over the document to the Union Agent of Lourenco Marques, and asked to be allowed to enter the Transvaal. After waiting for weeks in Delagoa Bay without receiving any satisfactory reply, Keshav with his father (who had joined him there) entered the Transvaal, where the former was arrested (at Koomatipoort), taken to Baberton, and tried for non-production of a Registration Certificate. The Baberton Magistrate, however, after hearing the evidence of age and parentage, found the boy not guilty, and discharged him.

The subsequent persecution of this unfortunate boy on his way to Johannesburg with his father is described thus in "Indian Opinion":

Mr. Ritch, who had acted as Attorney throughout the proceedings, was informed that the Principal Immigration Officer was dissatisfied with the Barberton proceedings and proposed to re-arrest the boy. He thereupon took father and son to Sergt. Warden's Office at Johnnesburg, where the latter was re-arrested, and, on the 8th March 1916, was again charged before the Magistrate, Mr. Hadfield, for non-production of a Registration Certificate. Mr. Cousins putting in a Certificate of age alleging the boy to be 17 years. The Magistrate considered that Mr. Cousins' Certificate was conclusive, took no further evidence, ignored the Certificate from India, and made an order for the boy's deportation.

Mr. Ritch thereupon moved the Supreme Court to interdict the order of deportation, with the result that costs were ordered against the Government, the interdict granted, and the matter referred back to the Magistrate who was instructed to take full evidence on the question of the boy's age. Very full evidence in three hearings was adduced before this Magistrate in August, and finally, this Magistrate reversed his own previous judgment and decided in the boy's favour, holding that he was a minor and the son of Purbhoo Nana and a duly registered Indian resident of the Transvaal. The Principal Immigration Officer, however, was apparently determined to take the law into his own hands and hound this boy of the province; for, on the same day that the judgment was given, he served a prohibition notice on him under the Immigrants Regulation Act of 1913. The boy was immediately re-arrested, bail was refused, and a deposit of £15 against expenses of detention and deportation demanded, and paid. The boy, when the South African mail left for Bombay, was still in goal, and was to be detained there pending the hearing of an appeal by the Immigrants Appeal Board.

It is amazing that the decision of three courts has failed to satisfy the Immigration Officer that his mere opinion of the boy's age is wrong, and the result is that the father must now be put to the expense of time and money for prosecuting an appeal,—apart, from the mental agony that the wretched boy must suffer. It can only be explained by his alleged declaration, according to the information received by "Indian Opinion," that "Courts or no Courts, the boy must go." The arbitrary manner in which he has acted, however, threatens the preservation of an important principle. The Acting Secretary for the Interior, Colonel Shaw, in pressing for the acceptance by the Indian community of form D. I. 91 gave the assurance that a certificate thereon by a Magistrate in India would be accepted by the Transvaal Government as *final*, though it is true, as "Indian Opinion" says, that, at the deputation received by Sir Thomas Wall, last January, "the Minister appeared to be disposed to go behind this undertaking, of which, however, he was reminded by Mr. Polak in the course of further remarks." The Immigration Appeal Board has, however, laid down that it will accept the production of such a certificate as conclusive evidence of the correctness of the contents of the document, as otherwise no finality can be reached. The Government insist upon the issue and production of a certain form of certificate,—in itself a reflection on the self-respect of the *bona fide* Indian resident of the Transvaal. When such a document legally conclusive is produced they must be bound by it,—unless they want to have it both ways. The case of Keshav Purbhoo will be heard in appeal by the Immigration Appeal Board and it may be assumed that the Board will act upon the principle which it has itself enunciated in as unmistakable terms as possible, on more than one occasion. But, even if the Board decides in favour of the boy, the matter should not be allowed to rest at this stage. The history of the boy's persecution, taken together with the previous arbitrary actions of the Principal Immigration Officer, reveals that, in spite of the so-called settlement arrived at through the good offices of Sir Benjamin Robertson, the grievance of the Indian community in South Africa are yet not at an end. One thing at least is clear, that the present Principal Immigration Officer who does not know how to behave himself as a responsible officer of State should be removed to another sphere of activity. More than this, it is imperative that the Government of India should bestir themselves to see that the life and honour of the Indians in South Africa are not left to the tender mercies of any individual officer who has no scruples in transgressing the laws of humanity or the State.

Notes of the Day

A Dean's Sensible Suggestion.

We often wonder why the wisdom of the clergy is not made more use of by the Government during the war. Some of them seem to be so much more wise in the columns of "The Times," on war problems, than they ever are in the pulpit. The only sensible suggestion that has been made on the question of reprisals for submarine outrages comes from the Dean of Worcester who asks, in a letter to "The Times," Why should not the Allies inform the Central Powers that, as they have agreed they will not make a separate peace, so they have entered into a mutual compact that they will consider no terms of peace which do not contain a stipulation that for every merchant ship of the Allies which is sunk by a submarine after notification of this decision a similar ship, of an equivalent tonnage, shall be handed over by the Central Powers to the Allies? As Dr. Moore Eda says, this would be well calculated to cool the ardour of the German shipping interest for their policy of a ruthless submarine warfare. The "Westminster Gazette" suggests the Allies might go further and take German ships to fill the place of Allied ships illegally sunk or destroyed by German "U" boats. The question of shipping after the war is in some respects a good deal more important than the question of tariffs, and it is highly necessary that we should have a policy as well as the Germans.

Tour Charges.

"India," discussing our articles on the extravagance of Viceregal and other official tours, remarks that in times marked by a constant and general rise in the prices of commodities, the cost of all official tours is bound to increase,—that is, unless a systematic attempt were made to restrict their number and range. The personal tastes of a Viceroy or Governor, of course, count for a good deal, although it is to be presumed that in the majority of cases the great man leaves the management of the affair entirely to his staff and the departments. The mischief is in the system. And it is not by any means restricted to the expenditure which can be shown in the public accounts. Probably, adds "India," there is no more ancient and obstinate evil of its kind in India than the toll levied upon the people of the country in connexion with the tours of officials, from the Settlement Officer or the district magistrate up to the men most highly placed. The custom of expecting, and in effectual ways enforcing, contributions of services and supplies, which are either not paid for at all or else paid for very inadequately, is firmly and elaborately rooted; and this is the sort of institution which can not be reformed in a few years. The leanness imposed by a great war bill may bring about economies in most departments of the administration. We wish it might work wholesomely in regard to the extravagance of the official tour.

India's Official Photographer.

The existence has been revealed of an official photographer to the Government of India, and some information has also been afforded of the nature of his activities. Mr H. D. Girdwood, the gentleman in question, is stated, in a communiqué issued to the Press, to have succeeded in taking a fine series of films "showing the work of our fighting men at the front," which are being shown at the West End Cinema Theatre in Coventry Street. Each incident is described by Mr. Girdwood himself. Mr. Chamberlain inaugurated the exhibition on September 11. The pictures include scenes that have never before been cinematographed. Mr. Girdwood (we are told) had the permission of the Queen to film the Prince of Wales, and was also granted special facilities by the War Office and the India Office.

Austrian Feeling Towards England.

So far as one can judge, hatred of England does not appear to have spread so far or to have gone so deep in Austria-Hungary as in Germany. Some of the Vienna papers, and especially the "Neue Freie Presse," are as violent as the German, and in this and in all other matters take their tone from Berlin. There is a small class of German Austrians which is more German than the Germans, if that is possible, and in Austria-Hungary the official Magyar policy is intensely German from hostility to the Slavs. But English men and women who were caught in Austria-Hungary at the beginning of the war were seldom interned, and those who have been compelled to stay on have generally been treated with courtesy and civility. As an instance of this a writer in the "Westminster Gazette" says:—

Early in the war a friend of mine received an intimation that, if he cared to visit Budapest, it could be arranged, and he would be sure of a warm welcome from his old acquaintances. My friend, I need hardly say, did not take advantage of this suggestion, but he was sure it was honestly meant. Feelings may have been stoked up since, but in those days the prevalent feeling in Austria-Hungary was that it was an exceedingly annoying incident of the war to be embroiled with England, with whom they had no quarrel.

Thirty-two Days,—Not Out.

The mail papers contain accounts of a remarkable legal record. The close of the 124th day of the hearing of Amalgamated Properties of Rhodesia v. the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company in Chancery left Mr. Upjohn K.C., still speaking. It was his thirty-second day of continuous speech, only varied by one breakdown. This extraordinary achievement is naturally the pride of the Law Courts; the policemen at the doors, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," who, like the judge, have had to give up their holidays, speak of it with emotion: "He's another week to go yet," said one. "Marvellous; it's as good as the fasting man in the old days." Mr. Upjohn, according to the correspondent, was discovered in full cry in the only inhabited court in all the chilly emptiness of the Law Courts. He is a small, elderly man, in a gown worn shiny by litigation, and he was carrying on in a level conversational tone from behind a rampart of printed proceedings. The mountain of documents on the benches was tall beyond precedent. "It will take most of the gold in the reefs to pay for this little lot," was the comment of one of the half-dozen people who had dropped in in the hope of witnessing another of those "scraps" between counsel which relieved the enormous monotony of the case. Mr. Upjohn had got to the stage of reading, with comments, through the thousands of questions and answers dating from many months since. The first volume of the printed proceedings was dirty and dog-eared like a last year's newspaper.

Squalls Over the Reef.

Beside Mr. Justice Eve on the bench, the correspondent proceeds, is a pretty model of a reef in a glass case, and on the wall is a map of the Globe and Phoenix reefs, resembling a network of the trenches photographed from an aeroplane. By this time Mr. Upjohn and his opponents are not on speaking terms. When Mr. Hughes wanted to address Mr. Upjohn he communicated with him through the Judge, who looked a good deal worn with the strain of keeping the peace. "I refuse to have the slightest relation with Mr. Hughes", remarked Mr. Upjohn at the end of a comparatively mild passage-at-arms. Some of the quarrelling has been like the trial scene in "Pickwick" without the good humour. As the Judge has said, it looks as if the case would be unprecedented for other things besides its length and cost. A speech of 32 days (still running) is enough to ruin the nerves of the toughest of King's Counsel.

LONDON LETTER.

DESTRUCTION OF A ZEPPELIN.

POPULAR EXCITEMENT UNPARALLELLED.

THE NEW TURN IN THE WAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.

There have been many exciting hours and days since the begining of the war, but I do not remember anything quite like the atmosphere of London last Sunday, the day upon which the flaming airship passed into history. The spectacle was witnessed by scores and thousands of people in all parts of the metropolitan region. The glare was vivid enough to illumine the night for many miles around as it was easy enough to make out that the thing had happened in the country to the north-east of London. None the less it was remarkable that at an early hour of Sunday morning, long before the newspapers were delivered, the precise locality appeared to be known to the London people everywhere. The swiftness with which the news travelled furnished the most striking example one has known in England of a phenomenon which is supposed to be peculiar to the East. It was, of course, not surprising that the London populace should be excited; but it was certainly a startling revelation of the depth to which the public emotion was stirred that, before the dawn, and hours before the trains and tramcars began to run, streams of pedestrians should have started from the suburbs along the northern roads towards the village of Cuffley which had never before witnessed such crowds—not even we may suppose, during the rout followed the battle of Barnet in the wars of the Roses.

HOW LONDON TOOK IT.

The raid of the thirteen airships was, of course, in design, the most ambitious attempt yet made to invade England from the clouds. The fact that of this large fleet only three reached the outskirts of London is certainly significant. Too much can be made of the circumstance that the raider brought down by Lieut. Robinson was, apparently not a Zeppelin of the newer class but of an early pattern. All the same, it is curious that, if the enemy possesses so immense a fleet of the newest and most terrifying kind, he should have included among the thirteen one which was not only less efficient but seemingly much more vulnerable than the colossal creatures lately described by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu. There is, however, no mistaking the popular judgment upon the event. The average Londoner, who hitherto has been ready enough to echo the scornful queries of the Northcliffe papers as to why no Zeppelins were ever brought down in England, is now perhaps a little too much disposed to conclude that the problem is solved and the danger disposed of. It would be wiser, no doubt, to refrain from such sanguine conclusions as these. The enemy must always have been ready to risk sensational losses in the Zeppelin service, and the present plight of Germany is such that, for the sake of the public at home, the policy of raiding is certain to be continued. Lieutenant Robinson's expert achievement however, has had the result which everyone in England was hoping for. It was proved that the aeroplane in the hands of a daring pilot is capable of attacking the airship, and at a bound it has restored the confidence of the people in the ability of the air service to frustrate the invaders in the air.

THE NEW ASPECT OF THE WAR.

In the popular mind the air raid with its startling result has of course obliterated every other event of the week. But we may recall that before it occurred public attention was absorbed in the new turn given to the war by the coming in of Roumania. Following upon this most important event came the continued trouble over Greece with the appearance of a large fleet of Allied warships outside Athens. At the time of writing the difficulty remains unsolved, though the predictions of the immediate entry of Greece on the side of the Allies are being freely scattered about the Press of Europe. It is probable that had it not been for the Greek complication coming up again just now, Viscount Grey would have received more general recognition for the success of his diplomacy in Roumania. Needless to say, when things go wrong the Foreign Secretary comes in for instant condemnation. A year ago when Bulgaria took the fatal step, a section of the English Press, which had formerly refused to admit the notion that Sir Edward Grey could make a mistake, turned round upon him with a fury that seemed to imply a charge that his bungling diplomacy was losing the war in the East. There were, as we know, other reasons for last year's attacks upon the Foreign Secretary, and during the past few months he has been permitted to pursue his work without embarrassment. No doubt Roumania's choice is not to be explained altogether in relation to the British Foreign Office. No country in Europe is under shrewder direction as regards its foreign affairs; but none the less should Viscount Grey be given his meed of praise by those who from the beginning have held that there was one test and one only to apply to British Foreign Policy,—the test of the number of countries which could be induced to join the Allies. The ordinary Englishman has his own notion as to Roumania and the meaning of her action. Bulgaria last autumn, he reflects, came in on the wrong side because from the standpoint of the Balkans it seemed that the Central Empires were winning. Roumania a year later comes in on the right side because from any point of view it is plainly evident that the Central Empires cannot win.

THE OUTLOOK AT HOME

Parliament will be reassembling shortly after this letter reaches India, and the position of the Government will offer many features of interest. If we may judge from indications in the newspapers this week, the Cabinet's immediate difficulties will arise from the revelations concerning the Mesopotamia campaign. Presumably the committee will be ready to report, and the public will have been prepared by the publication of numerous soldiers' letters and other documents which, besides containing further facts about conditions in Mesopotamia, have created an impression that the Government of India has failed distressingly in the handling of the wounded. The India Office to-day sends out a brief and half-hearted contradiction, or explanation. It can hardly have any effect, except to encourage suspicion by its feebleness; and we cannot be surprised if when Parliament meets the storm should break upon the War Office and the Government of India. In that event, the Cabinet as a whole will be gravely discredited; but it is easy to see how the War Minister may escape censure. He had no responsibility; and the public will be reminded that the ultimate authority rested in his eminent predecessor, who had the great advantage of life-long experience in oriental warfare and of a term of high office in the Indian Command. The Dardanelles Commission, also, we may suppose, will be ready with its report before the end of the year: So that the Government will be confronted with the evidence of the two great failures of the war.

THE NEW ROUND UP.

The War Office faced with the problem of providing for a struggle which may continue for at least another year, or two years, has begun a vigorous rounding-up of the absentees from the Army. The procedure of the tribunals had made it evident that, notwithstanding the refusal of exemption to thousands of objectors, a very large number of eligible men had been enabled to escape the Military Service Act. We have therefore had, since the end of August, a combined War Office and police offensive, in the shape of systematic raids upon places of amusement, parks, railway stations, restaurants and so forth. There is now to begin a large enveloping movement in London designed to bring every man who has so far omitted to report or whose exemption papers are not complete. The public has no means of judging how many men have been let through since the Compulsion Act came into force in the Spring, nor is it possible to estimate the further effects upon industry of the stringent combing out that is now in progress. It is taken for granted on all hands that the demand for men will be still further increased, and there will be general surprise if the military age is not raised to at least 45 with the meeting of Parliament. With every such further step in extending military control over the whole nation, we may expect that the social and industrial system of England will show greater changes. At present, after more than two years of war, and in spite of the unprecedented national organisation, the outstanding and continually startling fact is the maintainance of the normal life of England. Allow for three things: The men in Khaki, the wounded in blue and grey, and the multitude of new women workers and girls in uniform, and the cities of England seem only changed to the extent of the greater volume of activity and trade. Everybody is at work, and though there is less time for play, it seems impossible to resist the conclusion that nearly everybody is getting some opportunity. The volume of business going forward in London or any large provincial city is prodigious; and the holiday resorts, with the exception of some on the East-Coast, have been and are full of visitors. An American publisher who gave his impressions of England to the Press the other day, described us as "an incredible people." And such we are with our capacity, in incredible times, of carrying on business as usual, of remaking our national system, of submitting to organisation for war, of increasing our product to an almost unimaginable extent and with it all of preserving our cheerfulness, our spendthrift ways, and our amusements, while day by day the casualty lists in inexorable columns of small type overflow the pages of the newspapers.

EXPENDITURE IN WAR TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The London Appeal Tribunal to-day granted a short exemption to the manager of a firm of decorators that had contracted to decorate the palace of an Indian Prince at the cost of £25,000 but deprecated such expenditure at the present time.

INDIAN MEMORIAL AT BRIGHTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The Maharaja of Patiala has started with a thousand pounds the fund organised by Sirdar Daljit Singh for an Indian Memorial at Brighton in recognition of the hospitality to the Indian wounded.

PLAGUE CASES AT LIVERPOOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Two fatal cases of plague have occurred at Liverpool.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED VICTORIES.

COMBLES & THIEPVAL TAKEN.

STEADY ROUMANIAN ADVANCE.

TWELVE NEW V. C.'S.

Tuesday afternoon's British communiqué says the British have entered Combles, and are overcoming enemy's resistance. 1,500 prisoners have been taken.

The French actively co-operated with the British in the capture of Combles The booty was large as the Germans had accumulated enormous quantities of munitions and supplies in subterranean galleries.

It is officially announced that Thiepval has been captured by the British and the high ridge east of it, including the Zollern redoubt.

The British have further captured a strong redoubt which had held out between Les Boeufs and Guedecourt and the garrison was taken prisoners

The French have carried the whole of Fregicourt. Enemy counter-attacks between Bethune Road and the Somme were repulsed.

There were 47 aerial fights on the Somme in which German machines suffered heavily. The French air-squadrons bombed many important points behind enemy lines.

Fierce fighting is reported in Jiul valley in Transylvania, where the Roumanians advanced.

The French heavily repulsed violent Bulgarian counter-attacks east of Florina.

General Moschopoulos, Chief of the Greek General Staff has resigned.

The award of 12 V.C's, 36 D.S.O's, and many Military Crosses and Distinguished Conduct Medals is announced panied by Admiral Condouriotis superior officers and a number of supporters. He is probably boun for Crete and afterwards may make tour of the islands.

GREAT SUCCESSES ON SOMME FRONT.

FALL OF COMBLES AND THIEPVAL.

BERLIN PREPARING PUBLIC FOR WORST.

FALL OF COMBLES

JOINTLY CAPTURED BY ALLIES.

1500 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

This afternoon's British communiqué says, we have entered Combles and are overcoming the enemy's resistance. Fifteen hundred prisoners have been taken.

LATER.

The following is the text of this afternoon's British communiqué:—Yesterday's operations were entirely successful. The preparation and execution of the attack by artillery and infantry, and co-operation between them was in all respects admirable. Oven 1,500 prisoners have hitherto been taken and more are arriving. Much war material was captured.

A FRESH GAIN.

Further progress was made during night and this morning. A strong redoubt, which had held out between Les Boeufs and Gueudecourt, was captured and the garrison taken prisoners.

ENEMY'S SEVERE LOSSES.

We entered Combles from the west and are overcoming resistance there. The enemy's losses were very severe.

FRENCH SHARE IN VICTORY.

ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 27.

Last night's communiqué says:—The battle was renewed north of the Somme and Allies largely increased their gains, reaching the objectives fixed for the second day's fighting in some hours. The French in the morning captured part of Combles east and south of the railway. Their patrols co-operated with the British, who were cleaning up north-west of Combles. Shortly afterwards the whole village was captured. The booty was large as the Germans had accumulated enormous quantities of munitions and supplies in subterranean galleries. A hundred abandoned German wounded were collected. Combles was full of German corpses.

FRENCH GAINS NORTH OF FREGICOURT

The French in developing their success captured a small wood north of Fregicourt, half way to Morval, and most of the fortified ground between the wood and St. Vaast wood, east of Bethune road.

The number of unwounded prisoners captured by the French hitherto is 1,200. Thirty machine-guns have hitherto been counted.

FALL OF THIEPVAL.

ANOTHER GREAT BRITISH SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

It is officially announced that Thiepval has been captured and the high ridge east of it, including the Zollern redoubt.

GUEUDECOURT STORMED BY BRITISH.

GERMANS DRIVEN IN DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Last night's communiqué from General Haig says:—The British and French on our right jointly occupied Combles as a result of the capture of Fregicourt and Morval.

We repulsed heavy counter-attacks in the region of Morval and Les Boeufs with severe enemy loss. In the centre we stormed the fortified village of Gueudecourt, driving back the Germans in disorder.

On our left we captured Thiepval and the high ridge east thereof, including the Zollern Redoubt. This ridge was fortified very strongly with an elaborate system of heavily wired trenches and was defended most desperately. The successes of the last two days may be regarded as of very considerable importance.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The British steamer Dresden has been sunk.

IMPORTANCE OF COMBLES.

NEW NOTE OF AGONY IN BERLIN.

PREPARING PUBLIC FOR WORST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Combles is a village of 3,000 inhabitants.

Its importance lies in the fact that it was really a vast series of strategic works, the product of two years' unceasing labour and was defended by the biggest guns and choicest troops.

The fact that the Germans were driven out explains the new note of agony, almost of despair in the Berlin communiqué which is obviously preparing the public for the worst.

The Allies are now astride the road to Bapaume, the pivotal point, the capture of which will shake the whole German position on the Somme, just as the capture of the other pivotal point at Thiepval will shake their whole line northward to Arras.

Since the British were forced to release their hold on Gommecourt at the beginning of July little has been heard of the work of the British left but the capture of Thiepval is the reward of ceaseless labour and fighting on that part of the line and its consequences will probably be even more important than consequences following the capture of Combles.

SEDUCTIVE PROSPECTS.

FIRST CANTON CAPITAL TO BE CAPTURED'

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 27.

Immense importance is attached to the great Somme victories by experts.

The French official commentator states that the German garrison at Combles w'en surrounded offered the keenest resistance succumbing only after it had been reduced to a hundred. Most of the defenders were wounded.

The Anglo-French line is now convex without any salient from Thiepval to Combles. Thus yesterday's thrust offers seductive prospects.

The fall of Combles is of the highest value. It is the first canton capital to be retaken since the offensive began. Forty localities have been liberated from the enemy and are now incontestably dominated and the ground between Gueudecourt and Bapaume is suitable for attack.

The Germans officially complain that the material of the whole world is against them but they wanted a war of material and have got it.

COMPLETENESS OF VICTORY AT COMBLES.

COUNTER-ATTACKS CRUMPLE UP UNDER SHELL-FIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 27

Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters telegraphing yesterday evening says the victory of Monday has developed with surprising rapidity and the results of the second day are at least equally great as those of the first. Combles fell as expected. Many of the garrison attempting to escape strayed into our lines and others were killed by the barrage. The British and French frontal advance has effected the complete occupation of the town and everywhere there are obvious signs of the enemy's heavy losses from shell-fire.

The occupation of Gueudecourt, beyond which our cavalry patrols have ridden, quite completes yesterday's victory. We now posses the ridge dominating the valley of Bapaume and have cleared the half mile stretch on the far side of the crest. This great success was won at the smallest cost, thanks partly to the excellence of artillery and partly to the real collapse of the German defence.

The counter-attacks from Transloy crumpled up under shell-fire and the remnants fled discarding their rifles. A wide section of the trench between Martinpuich and High Wood was voluntarily evacuated. Several important points were won almost without opposition. Where the German wireless falsely says our attacks collapsed in the northern section we really captured what trenches we wished almost without loss. We failed nowhere and had not even a local check except in the confines of Gueudecourt, which was completely occupied to-day. The German infantry everywhere fought weakly. Prisoners are numerous and they continue to come in. The cannonade is spasmodic.

FRENCH CAPTURE OF FREGICOURT

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

FORTY-SEVEN AERIAL FIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 26.

A communiqué says, we carried the whole of Fregicourt. Enemy counter-attacks between Behtune road and the Somme were repulsed.

There were 47 aerial fights on the Somme. Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down and three badly damaged and forced to alight. Another fell disabled. An enemy three-seater was brought down in Woevre.

Our air squadrons bombed many important points behind the enemy lines, including the railway station at Metz-Sablons, Metz-Thionville railway, blast furnaces at Dollingen and Rombach and the aerodrome at Hervilly.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS ON MEUSE FRONT.

REPULSED WITH SERIOUS LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, Sept. 26.

This afternoon's communiqué adds that violent enemy attacks on Thiaumont Work and Fleury were repulsed with serious losses.

Our reconnaissances penetrated the cemetery at Combles and reached the southern outskirts of the village, south-east of which we captured a trench and took a German company prisoners.

SUEZ CANAL DUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

It is announced that the Suez Canal dues will be against increased by fifty centimes a ton from January 1st.

EFFECTIVENESS OF ALLIES' OPERATIONS.

STRIKING GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27.

Striking passages in the latest German official messages testify to the effectiveness of the Anglo-French operations on the Somme. They say:—"The successes our enemies have achieved east of Eaucourt Labbaye and through the occupation of the villages in the line of Gueudecourt-Bouchavesnes are admitted. Above all, however, we must remember our heroic troops, who here faced the combined British and French main forces and the great mass of material prepared during many months by the war industry of the entire world."

GAINS CONSOLIDATED.

TROOPS SUCCESSFUL EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

General Haig this afternoon reports:—The battle continued violently yesterday on the whole front from the Somme to the Ancre. Our troops were everywhere successful, carrying out attacks most brilliantly. We have taken between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners in 48 hours. We have consolidated our gains. Patrols and detachments have pushed forward in many places in close touch with the enemy.

We progressed during the night particularly in the direction of Eaucourt L'Abbaye. Successful raids have been carried out opposite Beaumont Hamel and in the neighbourhood of Loos. Three hostile aeroplanes were destroyed and six driven down damaged on the 25th instant.

PARIS, Sept. 27.

This afternoon's communiqué says that the enemy have not attempted to counter-attack on the Somme.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN TRANSYLVANIA.

STEADY ROUMANIAN ADVANCE

BOMBS DROPPED ON BUKHAREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Sept. 26.

A communiqué says there has been fierce fighting in Jiul valley in Transylvania, where the Roumanians advanced.

The enemy thrice attacked in masses in Dobrudja but was repulsed.

A squadron of aeroplanes bombed Bukharest on Monday afternoon. The bombs struck a hospital and an orphanage, killing 60 and wounding many, mostly women and children. A Zeppelin bombed Bukharest on Monday night, killing five children.

MACKENSEN'S REVERSE IN DOBRUDJA.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Sept. 27.

Details of the great battle in Dobrudja which ended on the 19th instant show that it extended from the Danube to the Black Sea.

The enemy, for the most part Germans, attempted to force a way to Czernavoda but their effort was defeated by Roumanian bayonet attacks supported by the fire of three monitors.

Fighting was of the most desperate character for two days. The enemy suffered heavily. They were in massed formations and were mowed down by artillery fire.

The enemy onslaught reached the climax in the evening of the 19th. The Allies made a formidable counterattack and overthrew the enemy. The right wing fled in disorder. Five thousand rifles were picked up in front of one division.

The Allies continued to advance.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—General Mackensen's Dobrudja force has lost ground every day for a week Mr. Donohoe now at Bucharest describes the battle following on the Russo-Roumanians taking up their final position. The Bulgars with a considerable stiffening of Germans and reinforced by a number of Turks hurried from Thrace and attacked in massed formation, enabling the Allied artillery to do terrible execution. The attack failed to make any impression on the Allied line. Seeing that the enemy had spent himself the Allies counter-attacked, the Serbs, Russians, and Roumanians showing great enthusiasm. The enemy refused to face them and at the end of five days' furious fighting they retired south. They abandoned artillery, munitions, money and wounded.

GREEK NOTES TO GERMANY.

INTENDED TO GAIN TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Reuter learns that the British authorities regard the Greek Notes to Germany as intended to gain time and favourably impress the Entente.

M. VENIZELOS ARRIVES AT CRETE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Sept. 27.

Mr. Venizelos has arrived at Suda, Crete, and will land to-morrow.

It is stated that the movement he and Admiral Coundouriotis are leading is purely national. They have exhausted all legal means to secure integral national action. If Athens moved in the right direction the Venezelists would assist in every possible way.

CHIEF OF GREEK GENERAL STAFF RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Sept. 26.

General Moschopoulos, Chief of General Staff, has resigned

NO EXEMPTIONS FOR MEN UNDER 30

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

It was announced by the Beeston Tribunal yesterday that the War Office would exempt men under thirty only in the most exceptional cases. It is thought that by this means men required before June can be obtained without raising the age-limit.

TWELVE NEW V. C.'S

A CHAPLAIN AMONG RECIPIENTS.

CAPT. BELL'S SUPREME DEVOTION TO DUTY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The "London Gazette" announces the award of twelve V. C.'s, thirty-six D. S. O.'s and many Military Crosses and Distinguished Conduct Medals.

The recipients of the V. C. include Chaplain William Addison for rescuing wounded under heavy fire, also Captain Eric Norman Bell, Inniskilling Fusiliers. The latter shot a machine-gunner who was holding up our front line and advanced alone on three occasions when our bombers were unable to advance and bombed the enemy. When there were no more bombs, he stood on the parapet under intense fire and used a rifle most coolly and effectively. He was finally killed while [illegible] and reorganising infantry parties [illegible] officers. He gave his life in devotion to duty.

FLYING OFFICER'S SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT

The "Gazette" also records the splendid achievement of Flying Officer Albert Ball, who had already won the Military Cross and is now awarded the D. S. O. with bar. On several occasions he attacked enemy machines bringing down nine altogether. He once dived amongst twelve enemy aeroplanes and fired a drum into the nearest, which went down out of control. On several other hostile machines approaching he fired at them and drove down another and then returned with the machine greatly damaged.

FAMOUS GAME HUNTER AWARDED D. S. O.

The recipients of the D. S. O. include Captain Frederic Selous the famous game hunter

LATEST ZEPPELIN DISASTER

A LESSON TO THE HUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The Zeppelin now on the Essex coast is reported to have been badly winged, but to have descended under control in preference to facing the risks of the North Sea crossing.

The Dutch paper "Nieuws Van Den Dag" says the English after this latest victory should feel pretty safe. The Germans will think twice before undertaking another raid with such a great air fleet

The "Daily Telegraph" hesitates to regard the cessation of raids as altogether desirable. The rubber and other scarce materials besides the energy employed in construction and navigation might be put to more harmful uses. This raid has been foretold in the German press as a determined effort to devastate London and was probably due to the feeling of the German public, which is dissatisfied with the failure to make the principal enemy feel Germany's might. Many Germans believed that political or other considerations were preventing the fullest employment of Zeppelins. A letter from Count Zeppelin to Herr Von Bethmann Hollweg was recently published stating that he was satisfied that the airships were doing their worst.

DETAILS OF CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The following are the latest details of the casualties in the two air raids officially issued. In the raid of the 23rd-24th, 38 killed and 125 injured. In last night's raid, 36 killed and 127 injured.

The damage in the second raid was very slight and of no military importance. Seven airships in last night's raid attacked the south-east, east and north-east coasts and Northern Midlands. The attacks were aimed principally at industrial centres from which the airships were successfully driven off. A number of small houses and cottages were wrecked. The airships did not attempt to approach London

LOST MACHINES OF MOST RECENT CONSTRUCTION.

It is now officially established that the two airships which were brought down in the first raid were naval Zeppelins L32 and L33, both of the most recent construction. The first was finally destroyed by an aeroplane after passing through effective gunfire. The second was hit by the gunfire of London defences and forced to descend in Essex through loss of gas.

BRITISH ARMOURED CARS

GERMAN OBJECTION TO THEIR USE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, September 25.—An "Exchange" telegram from Geneva says, it is understood that Germany proposes to complain to the Red Cross that British armoured cars are contrary to the recognised methods of warfare. The telegram does not indicate the nature of the objection.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PATNA UNIVERSITY BILL.

RETROGRADE PROVISIONS.

STRONG NON-OFFICIAL CRITICISMS.

DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY BILL PASSED.

At yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Council, the Repealing and Amending Bill, the Bills of Exchange Bill and the Disposition of Property Bill were passed and the Patna University Bill was introduced. Some of the provisions of the Patna University Bill were characterised as retrograde by non-official speakers, and were strongly criticised.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The last meeting of the winter session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. His Excellency the Viceroy presided. There was a large number of visitors among whom were Sir S. P. Sinha, Sir R. N. Mukherji, Mr. Justice Jawala Pershad, Mr. Justice B. K. Mallick, Mr. Ashgar Ali, C.S., and Mr. N. Gupta, Bar.-at-Law. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy took the prescribed oath of allegiance. After interpellations on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Lowndes, the Repealing and Amending Bill was passed.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BILL.

A WAR MEASURE.

Sir George Barnes in moving that the Bill to make provision in connection with the present war with respect to the Bills of Exchange payable outside British India be passed, said that Mr. Wardlaw-Milne had withdrawn the amendment of which he had given notice. Mr. Milne was assured that the Government could not accept the amendment without full consideration.

Pandit Malaviya suggested that the following sentence be omitted from Clause 2 of the Bill. "Or to the impracticability owing to similar circumstances of transmitting the Bill to the place of payment with reasonable safety."

Mr. Lowndes explained that the Government of India had followed the English Act.

The Bill was passed.

PATNA UNIVERSITY BILL.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S SPEECH.

Sir Sankaran Nair in introducing the Patna University Bill, said:—I should like to explain the origin of the proposed University to which this Bill is intended to give effect. As soon as the new province of Bihar and Orissa was constituted in 1912 it was recognised that in order to make it a self-contained province it was necessary to furnish it with two institutions in particular, viz., a High Court and a University. The High Court is an accomplished fact and it remains for us to bring into existence the desired university. A committee consisting of 9 Europeans and 8 Indians was for this purpose appointed in May, 1912, which began its operations in July of that year, and reported to the Government in March, 1914. That report was published and after considering the criticisms on the proposals the local Government submitted their scheme on the 28th May, 1915, to the Government of India. All those proposals were carefully considered by the India Government when they had the advantage of the ability and long experience of Sir Harcourt Butler and they submitted a scheme on the 29th October last year to the Secretary of State who has sanctioned it. The object of the Bill which I now propose to introduce is to give legislative sanction to the introduction of that scheme.

MAIN FEATURE OF THE SCHEME.

The main feature of the scheme is that there should be a central residential and teaching university at Patna. This represents the form of university from which, according to the present ideas, the best educational results may be expected to follow. Some of the members of the Committee desired to have a university established which was entirely of this description, but the majority were of opinion that there were other considerations which precluded the establishment of such a university. There were several colleges in the Province, situated at a considerable distance from Patna, at which students were being already educated for a university career and from which it was impossible to expect a complete migration of students to a central university. It was accordingly decided that in addition to university colleges at Patna there should be a series of external colleges at various centres outside Patna itself. The central university at Patna, therefore, and the external colleges are to be united so as to form a single university governed by common regulations, and under the same general control. There are in Patna two government colleges—the Patna College, and the Training College for Teachers.

MORE COLLEGES IN PATNA.

The committee recommended that some more colleges should be established at Patna—the King's College, a Mission College, and a Sanskrit College. There was some opposition to the establishment of a Mission College. The Government of India decided to postpone the establishment of the Sanskrit College and recommended to the Secretary of State the establishment of only the King's College and the Mission College. The Secretary of State accepted our suggestions but in view of the financial difficulties which have arisen it is now decided that the Patna portion of the University should be started only on the basis of the two colleges—the Patna College, and the Training College for Teachers now in existence. For the same reason we are unable to give the full residential facilities recommended by the Committee. The colleges situated outside Patna including the Bihar National College at Bankipore are treated as external colleges. Outside the neighbourhood of Patna there are five colleges in the province of Bihar and Orissa, a Government College at Cuttack, an aided Mission College at Hazaribagh, tow aided colleges at Muzaffarpur, and Bhagalpur respectively, and the Diamond Jubilee College at Monghyr. With the exception of the Diamond Jubilee College all these four are included in the new University. The committee had proposed the expenditure of very considerable sums for the improvement of most of the external colleges which will be admitted to the privileges of the University; but here also owing to the financial stringency it has been decided to proceed at once on the basis of the colleges as they exist at present. The Committee were of opinion that the Diamond Jubilee College under private management was a small and a weak institution and the Government agreed with the Committee that we would not be justified in spending the very considerable amount that would be required to equip and maintain it efficiently. It has not been, therefore, proposed to include it in the new University.

CONTROL OF COLLEGES.

No colleges will be affiliated to the University which are not situated within one mile of the Council house at Patna, or in one of the four existing college centres: Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Hazaribagh and Muzaffarpur. On this question there was a difference of opinion among the members of the Committee, some of them were strongly in favour of the multiplication of colleges and high schools at all such places where a demand for them might manifest itself. The majority, however, were of the contrary opinion which is accepted by the Government. The main differences between these two classes of colleges, i.e., between the university colleges at Patna and the external colleges, consist in the degree of control to be exercised over them by the university authorities, and in the courses of instructions provided in them. As to control, the Vice-Chancellor will control all the officers and servants of the University and Patna Colleges, while he is to be only the chief visiting and inspecting officer of the University so far as external colleges are concerned. The Syndicate will control the courses of study, the examinations and all matters of education in the colleges of the university, but they are responsible only for the supervision and inspection of such matters in the external colleges.

COURSES OF STUDY.

As to the course of study it is intended that the University is to undertake the whole of the science teaching of the University colleges at Patna, law teaching, and the honours B.A., and the post graduate work in arts subjects. Provision is to be made for a system of inter-collegiate lectures in the B.A. pass and so far as is possible in the junior classes at Patna. But the external colleges will teach in arts subjects only up to the pass B.A. and to the intermediate science in science subjects. As exceptions to the above the Cuttack college will provide teaching for the Honours B.A., and the pass B.Sc., and the Bihar National College will provide teaching for the pass B.Sc. On this question also there was a difference of opinion among the members of the committee. It is no doubt possible to give honours and post-graduate instructions of some kind at various centres, as is now done elsewhere, and to so arrange the examinations that the students could pass them without any further better training. But the majority of the members were of opinion that the higher branches of University study required the scientific co-operation of a number of the best teachers working under the best conditions, and a considerable body of students with such natural capacity and so well equipped, as to be fit to receive advanced instructions. As these conditions do not exist in the various other colleges nor are they likely to arise, it is believed, for many years to come, the Government have come to the conclusion that the external colleges should teach the various subjects only up to the B. A. Pass standards, and science subjects only up to the standard required for the Intermediate Examination.

SENATE AND SYNDICATE.

The first Senate and the Syndicate will be constituted by the Act itself. The next and the ensuing Senates will consist of not less than 40 and not more than 60 persons. The Senate will include certain ex-officio fellows, four fellows elected by the faculties, eight Fellows elected by certain classes of Fellows according to the regulations framed for that purpose. The Senate is only to be a deliberative body. Its resolutions are not binding on the Syndicate. The Senate differs in this respect from the Senate constituted under the Universities Act of 1904 which has the power of making regulations providing for the courses of study to be followed and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for the University examinations and also for the conditions to be complied with by schools desiring recognition for the purpose of sending pupils for the matriculation examination. The ensuing Syndicate will consist of 16 members, some of them ex-officio. The Chancellor shall nominate four persons, and nine persons are to be elected by the Senate. The syndicate will have control of all matters concerning education under the Indian Universities Act now in force. The Executive Government of the University is vested in the Syndicate while under the Bill a full time Vice-Chancellor is to be the Syndicate will have control of all matters sity. All matters relating to the administration of the university, rules to regulate the admission of educational institutions to the privileges of the university, and the withdrawal of such privileges, rules about the admission of students to the University, and their examinations, also will be provided for by the regulations. The first regulations are to be framed by the local Government. Such regulations may be modified and new additional regulations may be framed by the Senate with the sanction of the Government. No college will be affiliated without the consent of the Syndicate, the Senate, and the local Government. As to disaffiliation on the other hand, the local Government alone might do it after considering the opinion of the Syndicate and the Senate. The Bill which I propose to introduce, if leave is given to me, is intended to give effect to these provisions."

Pandit Malaviya said he regretted to find that there were many points which Indian opinion could not endorse. There was a great room for liberlising in the case of the Senate which as would be seen from Sir Sankaran Nair's speech, was a merely deliberative body whose resolutions were not binding on the Syndicate proposed. He hoped therefore that the Bill would be considered fully in the Select Committee with a view to making it more liberal.

RETROGRADE PROVISIONS.

Mr. Setalvad regretted that some of the provisions of the Patna University Bill were of a retrograde character. Very little scope or independence were left to members of either the Senate or the Syndicate. The University, in his opinion, would be regarded as a department of the State. He only hoped that when the Bill would be further considered Government would liberalise the enactment.

Mr. B. N. Sarma pointed out that the new University would practically be benefitting the Hindi-speaking people. Hence he could not understand how considered from this point of view this University was really needed seeing that there were already many universities which catered more or less specially for Hindi-speaking people. He would therefore suggest that universities should be established not on a territorial basis but with a view almost wholly to linguistic necessities. Under the present scheme of Universities there was no scope for the full development of national literature.

Sir Sankaran Nair rose to a point of order when Mr. Sarma was dealing with primary education but his Excellency said that he would give his ruling if he was sure that he (Mr. Sarma) was not going to connect it with the question on hand.

Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Choudhuri welcomed the Bill and said Bengal ought to have more univisities and when he alluded to the Dacca University Bill his Excellency the Viceroy called him to order and pointed out that the Dacca scheme was not under consideration.

Mr. B. N. Basu in supporting the motion, dwelt at length on the retrograde character of the proposed scheme. He associated himself with Pandit Malaviya in urging that the Bill should have been placed in the hands of members at least 24 hours before its introduction.

Mr. Sapru also referred to the retrograde character of the measure and demanded that clauses dealing with the Senate and the Syndicate should be made more elastic and added that the Vice-Chancellor should be elective. He urged that if they were to have more universities they should be better than those already in existence and not one step the worse.

Mr. V. S. S. Sastri referring to the relations of the Syndicate and the Senate regretted to find that the Government, instead of taking a fresh step in advance, had thought fit to take one step in the rear.

Mr. Haq supported the Bill, but refrained from criticising the measure at the present stage. The motion was carried.

DISPSITION OF PROPERTY.

BILL PASSED.

Mr. Setalvad presented the Select Committee's report on the Disposition of Property Bill. He conisdered it a great pity that the Mahomedans were left out from the operation of the Bill but he hoped that they would soon recognise the importance of the measure. He said that the Bill had been considerably altered in the Select Committee but the substance had remained the same. He highly eulogised the help he had received from Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Muddiman whose knowledge and experience had been of utmost help.

Mr. Dadabhoy did not think the measure was altogether a good one.

The Bill was passed.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

INDIA AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Sir George Barnes replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question re the nomination of a representative from India on the Economic Conference to be held after the war said:—With regard to the first part of the question the Government of India are fully aware that there is a strong feeling in commercial circles that India should be represented at any conference on the economic policy to be pursued after the war and have been in communication with the Secretary of State for India on the subject. We have, I am glad to be able to inform the hon. member, the definite assurance of the Prime Minister that when the Conference is held India shall be represented. With regard to the last sentence in the first part of the hon. member's question I think that I have seen statements in the press embodying the opinion therein suggested.

PRESS ACT.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to Mr M. B. Dadabhoy's question re. security and confiscations ordered under the Indian Press Act said:—The information is being collected and a further statement will be made in the matter at the next meeting of the Council.

RESERVED COMPARTMENTS.

Sir R. Gillan replying to Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question, re. reserved compartments for Europeans, said: It is the case that some railway administrations reserve third class compartments for Europeans or Europeans and Anglo-Indians only and there have recently been one or two disputes leading to collisions between passengers and railway servants about the matter. The Government are acquainted with suit No. 297 of 1908 Mathradas Ramchand vs. the Secretary of State, decided in the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind to which the hon. member refers but they cannot trace the authority for the statement that it was held to be illegal to reserve a railway compartment for Europeans or Europeans and Anglo-Indians only or any decision by any court to this effect. The court in the case cited actually decided that the railway administration had power to reserve compartments for Europeans. The practice, therefore, appears to be legal but it has to be considered also whether it is desirable. In this connection attention may be invited to the proceedings of a conference of representative Indian gentlemen held in Lucknow in 1903 to consider the question of the comfort and convenience of third class passengers in which a resolution was passed asking that separate compartments should be provided for Europeans. The question has also been taken up recently by the Railway Board in consultation with railway administrations. It appeared that there was much to be said in favour of a practice which, in view of the different habits of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, particularly with regard to food, appeared to be in accord with the sentiment of Indian as well as of European and Anglo-Indian travellers. The information at present before the Government does not lead them to believe that the practice is opposed by the generality of Indian passengers.

WORKING OF CENSORSHIP.

Major-General A. H. Bingley replying to Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma's question re. delay or withholding of telegraphic messages said:—The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. In regard to the second part of the question the messages were delayed or withheld by the censors concerned in the exercise of the somewhat wide discretion necessarily vested in them. With reference to the third part of the question it is not possible to discriminate between messages connected with and messages unconnected with the war with sufficient certainty to allow of the numbers asked for being given.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

At the share market to-day jutes appeared to have lost a great deal of their buoyancy at the opening and there were a good many sellers anxious to make profit. This had the effect of creating an easier feeling, prices in consequence somewhat receding later on in the day. A recovery took place, buyers appearing on the scene and the market closed steady. Coal shares were unchanged and quite steady. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Barabomi 13/4, 13/8; Bengal Giridih 16/4, 16/8, Bhuskajuri 16/4, 16/8; Ghusick 18; Kuardi 16/4, 16/8, 16/12; Katrass Jherriah 105; Parassea 3; Pench River 15/4, 15/4, 15/8; Rancegunge 33, 33/4; Sinagran 6, 8/8.

Jute:—Alliance ord 550, 555, to 558; Barnagore ord 118, 119; Belvedere ord 385, 382, 383; Budge Budge ord 449; 450; Dalhousie ord 313, 314; Delta ord 432/8; Clive ord 150; 431, 432 to 437/8; Empire ord 49/4, to 50/4; Fort William ord 503; Fort Gloster ord 503; Fort William ord 167, 168, 174; s.l., Gondalpara ord 285, 286; Hooghly ord 59/4, 59/8; Hooghly prefs 14/4; Kamarhatty ord 389; Kanknarrah ord 529, 532; Kelvin ord 525, 526; Landsdowne ord 152, 153; Lawrence ord 310, 308, 309; Naihati ord 288, 289; Reliance ord 273; Soorah ord 186, to 188; Standard ord 385, 385/8; Union ord 465, to 475.

Tea:—Bhatkawa 57/8, Eastern Terai 17 to 17/12; Loobah 83, 83/8; Seajuli 30/4; Sirrisia 2/4, 2/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Flour 154; Dunbar Cotton prefs 46, 47; Ganges Rope 231, 222, 223; Hooghly Flour 12/8; Fort William Flour 24/8; Ryam Sugar 13/12, 14, 14/4.

Government Paper, three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 79-10 to Rs. 79-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 79-14 to Rs. 80

DECLINE OF GERMAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

A paper published at Grenau says that the German textile industry before the war employed over a million workers, and had an output worth nearly 5,000 million of marks; it imported from abroad raw material to the value of 2,000 million marks. Raw cotton held the first place among these imports, with a value of 1,000 million marks, chiefly from the United States; then came wool (360 million marks), chiefly from Australia and New Zealand; silk (150 million marks); jute (75 millions), flax (75 millions), and hemp (45 millions). To-day this gigantic industry is almost completely suspended. It would be hard to find in history an industrial catastrophe on such a scale.

AUSTRALIAN FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

EXHIBITION GAME ON OVAL.

SAPPERS 53 PTS BEAT DRIVERS 26 PTS.

Australian League Football, the national winter game of the colony, is rarely seen elsewhere, and an interested crowd gathered on the Oval on Tuesday to see an exhibition of it by the Australian Wireless Squadron, who proceed to Mesopotamia in a few days' time.

There are eighteen players aside: ruck, rovers, followers, goal-sneaks, half-forwards, half-backs and full back. The ground is about 130 yards long, and outside the regulation goal-posts on each side is another post. If the ball does not pass through the goal proper but is inside the auxiliary posts, a "behind," worth one point, is scored. A goal is worth six points.

The mode of play is entirely unique. The umpire bounces the ball among the ruck (which is composed of three men on each side) and this takes the place of a scrum. The ball being of Ruby shape increases the difficulty of the game. A man may run with it, but must bounce it every ten yards. He may not be tackled or tripped, but it is permissible for an opponent to run by his side and obstruct him while a comrade takes possession of the ball. A pass must only be made by hitting the ball with the hand. The method of scoring is somewhat similar to Rugby. The ball may be "dropped" or "punted" into goal, and place-kicks are awarded for marks or penalties.

Tuesday evening's game, between the Sappers and the Drivers, was a splendid exhibition, being very fast and free from roughness. There were four "quarters," the first two of twenty minutes and the second two of fifteen minutes each. It was more or less a succession of passes and marks, punctuated by a few brilliant runs. The Sappers eventually won by 8 goals 5 behinds (53 points) to 3 goals and 8 behinds (26 points). More than one of the men played in representative League teams before they enlisted. It is hoped that Bombay may have another exhibition before the Australians leave and that the fixture is more widely known, for the game would suit the Bombay cold season admirably.

POST OFFICE AND EXCHEQUER BONDS

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is practically impossible for India at present to get any gold or sovereigns and the question now arises how the balance of trade is to be adjusted. Last year the balance of trade in favour of India stood at £31,273,000 and the adjustment is believed to have been effected by the export of foreign capital circulating in India. It is now well recognised that very little loose foreign capital or commodities are left here to be drawn against and the problem is how the future balance of trade is to be adjusted in the absence of a supply of gold. Manchester is unable to deliver freely, or at reasonable rates, the piece goods required by India. The only substitute for gold wherewith to adjust the balance of trade is therefore to some extent gold securities. There is a distinct feeling that after 25th September when no further applications for the 4 per cent Conversion loan will be received through the Post Offices, Government should arrange to sell publicly British 5 per cent Exchequer Bonds for the next few months. If the public can be educated to handle gold securities it will obviously save the pressure on the world's gold. The 5 per cent British Exchequer Bonds free of Income Tax are regarded as very attractive. The raising of a record rupee loan this year was in a great measure due to the strong assistance given by the Stock Exchanges. The withdrawal of of Government money from the Presidency Banks does not moderate credit and the result is likely to lead to difficulty in floating large rupee loans in future with reasonable interest. Some critics think that the only fair rate at which Government can float terminable rupee loans in future will be one approximating the average bank rate of the year. The argument that 5 per cent Exchequer Bonds will interfere with the issue of rupee loans will therefore not hold good. The setting of the balance of trade necessitates some action being taken by Government for the sale of British Government sterling securities in India.—Yours etc.,

C. J. DESAI.

Sandhurst Road, West.
Bombay, 19th September, 1916.

OVERFLOWING OF RIVERS BENGAL.

RELIEF FOR TWO HUNDRED VILLAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

A number of villages in the Burdwan District are affected seriously by the Damodar and the Ajai floods. It is estimated that about eighteen square miles are affected by the Damodar and twenty miles by the Ajai. In about two hundred villages large number of houses has been washed away. No loss of human life has been reported from any place but standing crops suffered severely. The District Magistrate and his subordinates with half of the police were rendering all possible help. Relief boats with funds and provisions under police supervision are busy day and night affording relief to persons affected. The town of Burdwan has been now declared safe.

Seven members of the Bengal Ambulance Corps who were taken prisoners after the battle of Ctesiphon and who were recently exchanged for a corresponding number of Turkish prisoners arrived at Howrah last evening. They stated they had received fair treatment at the hands of the Turks. The climate of Baghdad was very hot and a Bengalee clerk of the Commissariat died of sunstroke. They further said that the sailors of the Goeben and the Breslau were in Baghdad.

VIOLENT FIGHTING EAST OF FLORINA.

BULGARIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS HEAVILY REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

A French official message from Salonika says, we heavily repulsed violent Bulgarian counter-attacks east of Florina.

BULGARIANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A French official message from Salonika states that three Bulgarian heavy and violent counter-attacks against the Serbians on the Kajmackalan Mountain have been repulsed with great enemy losses which were inflicted by our cross-fire and machine-gun fire.

PORTUGUESE FORCES IN EAST THE AFRICA.

ESTABLISH COMMUNICATION WITH BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 26.

An official telegram from Lourenco Marques states that the Portuguese forces in German East Africa have established communication with the British at M'kindani.

GERMAN FLEET AGAIN "READY."

KAISER THANKS WORKMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, September 25.—The Kaiser in a decree thanks the workers owing to whose efforts the fleet was again ready for action by last week.

DEATH OF EARL OF ESSEX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The death is announced of the Earl of Essex.

George Devereux de Vere Capell, Earl of Essex, was the seventh earl of the name and was the son of Viscount Malden and Emma, daughter of Sir H. Meux. The deceased Earl married twice, first in 1882 and again 1893 and leaves one son, Viscount Malden, heir to the earldom, and two daughters. The late Earl entered the Grenadier Guards in 1877 and retired in 1882. He served with the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa in 1900 and was made Colonel of Herts Imperial Yeomanry in 1901. The Earl owned about 15,000 acres. He was 59 years old at the time of his demise.

WRECK OF THE ZOROASTRIAN.

RELIEF PARTY SENT FOR STRANDED CREW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

Information was received in Calcutta by cable to-day of the wreck of s. s. Zoroastrian presumably as the result of the cyclone which, it will be remembered, first made its appearance about the Andamans. The Zoroastrian left Calcutta on the 17th instant with 6,000 tons of coal for Rangoon. What happened to her exactly is as yet unknown but information has come to hand that she was totally wrecked upon the Natcony Island which is 38 miles north of the entrance of the Bassein river. All hands have been safely landed at a place called Thityoung, evidently upon the mainland but are unable to get to Bassein owing to there being no roads. Captain Osborne, however, has been able to get news through to Bassein in which he states that the crew are starving and asks for a relief steamer to be sent as soon as possible. He and the crew will remain at Thityoung pending the arrival of relief. It is understood that a vessel has already been sent to the relief of the crew either from Rangoon or Bassein. The Zoroastrian is owned by a Parsi firm of Bombay. The vessel, which was formerly the Gymeric and which was owned by Messrs. A. Weir and Co., was wrecked previously off the coast of southern India and although abandoned by the underwriters was eventually salved. The local agents are Messrs. Graham and Company.

Shri Jagatgooroo Shankaracharya Madhavtirth Shardapith died at Dakore yesterday.

An Industries Commission will formally meet at Delhi on October 25.

Messrs. Sleart and Sinha, the accused in the Mussoorie abduction case, have been acquitted by the Sessions Court at Dehra Dun.

More fortunate than his fellow in England, the Indian motorist is able to buy petrol and to get it at only twenty pence a gallon. The rise from sixteen pence is cherished as a grievance, but it must seem that in this and some other little matters of price the consumer is more fortunate in India than at Home.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

WIDER POWERS FOR LOCAL BODIES.

HOBHOUSE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT.

At yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Council, Sir Sankaran Nair placed on the table an important despatch about the conclusions arrived at by the Government of India with regard to the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission in respect of matters affecting education. The Government accepted almost all the recommendations of the Commission, which gave to local bodies a greater share in the control of such classes of education as are entrusted to their care.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Shastri asked:—

(a) Did the Decentralization Commission make any recommendations on the subject of primary education? (b) If so, have the final orders of the Secretary of State been received in regard thereto and will Government be pleased to lay on the table the despatch containing those orders? In reply to the question Sir Sankaran Nair placed the following important circular on the table:—

In their circular No. 1—8*/9—10, dated the 3rd January, 1910, the Government of India consulted local Governments with reference to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in India in respect of matters affecting education, and the suggestions of the Commission were subsequently examined by the several local Governments with great care and thoroughness. The consideration of their opinions by the Government of India was delayed owing to the necessity of awaiting the conclusions to be reached on the recommendations of the Commission regarding the general functions of municipal and other local bodies, but on the receipt of orders on these points the opinions of the Government of India on the educational issues were formulated and their conclusions were communicated to the Secretary of State. The orders of the Secretary of State having since been received the Government of India are now in a position to intimate their wishes in respect of the recommendations made by the Commission. The replies which the Government of India have received serve to show the diversity of conditions in the various provinces, the extent to which educational problems are necessarily influenced by these conditions, and the consequent impossibility of issuing any general orders applicable to all India. This is especially the case when the problems are concerned with the powers of local bodies. The powers which can be placed in the hands of such bodies must necessarily vary with the local conditions, and in most of the matters now under consideration it is impossible to enforce a single rigid system among different provinces or even in different parts of the same province. The orders of the Government of India must therefore necessarily be confined to matters of general principal. It will rest with the local Governments to see that the necessary steps are taken to ensure that the educational administration in each province is carried out in accordance with the general principles now put forward, and subject to the observance of these principles. The proposals submitted by the various local Governments have the general approved of the Government of India.

LOCAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

2. Before considering the suggestions of general interest which were put forward by the Decentralisation Commission a brief reference may be made to certain recommendations of local application. The proposal made in paragraph 358 that the province of Burma should have a separate university is one which the Government of India have had under consideration, but on which they are unable at present to pass orders. The suggestion made in paragraph 362 (*i*) that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces should be authorised to appoint its own Director of Public Instruction is one which has already been adopted. The further recommendation made in paragraph 359 that monastic schools in Burma should be preserved and fostered instead of being neglected by the Education Department is one which the Government of India heartily endorse; and they have recently allotted a grant of Rs. 20,000 per annum for the encouragement of Pali studies in Burma which it is understood will assist the monastic schools in that province.

TEMPORARY VACANCIES IN INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

3. Of the more general recommendations the first to claim notice is that made in paragraph 362 (*ii*) which is that provincial Governments should have the power previously resting in the hands of the Secretary of State of temporarily filling vacancies in the Indian Educational Service by gentlemen who are not members of the Provincial or Subordinate services. On this point orders have already been issued in this Department circular no. 1742—1753 dated the 10th September 1913, under which local Governments are authorised to fill temporary appointments in the Indian Educational Service in any way which may be considered desirable up to a period in each case of six months, provided that the pay of the officer so appointed is fixed in accordance with the rules in Chapter VI of the Civil Service Regulations, or with the general sanction of the Secretary of State in Council. It is unnecessary, therefore, for the Government of India to deal further with this proposal.

*To Burma and the Central Provinces.

POSITION OF COMMISSIONERS AND COLLECTORS.

4. The next set of recommendations made by the Commission are those which relate to the position of Commissioners and Collectors towards educational institutions and officers. It is proposed in paragraph 488 of the report that Commissioners should have the power to call for information from Inspectors of Schools, to express views, and to stop any action of the Education Department within their divisions which they consider undesirable. In paragraph 502 it is proposed that every Government college, secondary school, training and technical school should have a Board of Visitors of which the Commissioner, the Collector and the local Sub-divisional officer as well as non-officials should always be members, and that no new Government college, secondary school or training or technical school should be started and no alteration should be made in the status of an existing institution without the Commissioner and Collector being consulted. It is further proposed in paragraph 539 that the Collector should always be entitled to call for any information which he thinks fit from any officer of the Education Department and to have such information given to him spontaneously in matters of importance.

The replies of local Governments show that Commissioners and District Magistrates can, under existing practice, already call for information from educational officers; that there are already facilities for consultation; and that important educational schemes are not likely to be initiated without taking the views of executive officers. These arrangements appear to the Government of India to be satisfactory, but they would impress upon local Governments the extreme importance of the recommendations made by the Commission, the advantages of unofficial consultation between executive and educational officers, and the desirability of regarding the Inspector and the District Deputy Inspector as the educational advisers of the Commissioner and District Magistrate respectively. At the same time the Government of India are opposed to any rigid rule whereby a Commissioner can stop action by the Department of Public Instruction as such a rule would tend to substitute official conflict for official co-operation, and by fostering official co-operation it would be possible to render any such procedure superfluous. As regards Committees or Boards of Visitors consisting of officials and non-officials, there is considerable diversity of practice and opinion. In some provinces the system is not considered advisable, in others it is already in force, while in others again it is considered suitable in certain cases but not as a rule for universal observance. The Government of India are not prepared to insist on the introduction of such committees being made obligatory in provinces such as Madras and Bombay where they were reported as not generally in exsitence at present. Nor, in provinces such as the Punjab or Burma, where such bodies exist but do not include the executive officers mentioned by the Commission, are the Government of India prepared to insist that such officials should be included in the committees. At the same time the Government of India wish it to be understood that they consider the system recommended by the Commission to be generally desirable. Such committees are obligatory for colleges and secondary schools under some of the universities; and the Government of India approve of the action of the Governments of Bengal and the United Provinces and the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam in combining civil officers with non-officials on the committees of Government institutions and where possible of privately-managed institutions also. Certain further detailed proposals are made by the Commission in paragraph 502 of their report regarding the procedure for ensuring that complaints against the management of institutions should reach the higher authorities. But in the opinion of the Government of India any uniform regularisation of procedure in such matters appears unnecessary.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND EDUCATION.

5. The remainder of the recommendations made by the Commission deal with the relations of local bodies towards education. The local authorities with whom these recommendations are concerned are of two main classes, *viz.*, in urban areas the municipal bodies: and outside those areas the district boards, and (where they exist or may be brought into being) the sub-district boards and *panchayats*. The Government of India in their resolution Nos. 55-57, dated 28th April, 1915, have left it to local Governments to decide whether their sub-district boards should be constituted wherever they do not already exist and have suggested experiments in the creation of *panchayats* subject to the observance of certain principles which they have enunciated. So far as the recommendations of the Commission regarding the treatment of education are concerned, the same general lines have been adopted by the Commission in respect of municipalities on the one hand and rural (*i.e.*, district and sub-district) boards on the other; and two members of the Commission (footnote to paragraph 754) contemplates the eventual transference to *panchayats* of the powers which may be conferred on sub-district boards. As *panchayats* have hitherto been attempted on a comparatively limited scale, and as there are some provinces with no sub-district boards and some with no district boards, it is impossible to lay down any specific provisions regarding the particular bodies outside municipal areas which shall exercise each class of function in regard to educational administration, and in suggesting the principles to be observed by local authorities outside municipal areas the Government of India desire that their remarks shall be held as applicable to such authorities in general, the particular application of these principles to any special class of authority (district board, sub-district board or *panchayat*) being left to the provincial Governments to determine according to local circumstances.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO BE OBSERVED.

6. As stated above the attitude of the Commission regarding the control of education is on the same general lines in respect of all classes of local bodies. Their object throughout is to give to such bodies a greater share in the control of such classes of education as are entrusted to their care and by so doing to enlist a greater degree of interest and enthusiasm in the educational administration under their charge. They recognised that the majority of educational officers consulted were of opinion that this policy would lead to loss of efficiency but they considered that this view should not prevail against the recognised public policy of educating the people in self-government, and they were further influenced by the consideration that primary education (with which local bodies were chiefly concerned) should be adapted to the needs of the people and that this could best be effected by securing for local bodies more direct responsibility for its evolution and management. This consideration is in accordance with the views already expressed by the Government of India and the Secretary of State and the policy which it represents may be accepted as the guiding principle which, as far as practical conditions permit, should regulate the relations of local bodies toward primary education.

POWERS OF LOCAL BODIES IN RESPECT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

7. As will be noted later the recommendations of the Commission are based on the view (with which the Government of India entirely concur) that local bodies should concern themselves mainly, if not exclusively, with primary education, and in their dealings with primary education the Commission would vest local bodies with very considerable latitude in such matters as the provision of buildings, the hours of attendance, the grant of holidays and of prizes, the levy of fees and the disbursement of grants-in-aid. In most parts of India local bodies are already in possession of fairly wide powers in these respects and where this is not the case the Government of India agree that efforts should be made to evoke the interest of local bodies in primary school administration by the withdrawal, wherever reasonably feasible, of such restrictions on their action in respect of the abovementioned matters as may be at present imposed by local rules or educational codes. As regards the educational establishments the same principle should be observed as that accepted by the Government of India in their resolution of 28th April, 1915, on local self-government policy in respect of local establishments generally—namely, that while such matters as leave, acting and travelling allowances, pensions or provident funds and maximum salaries should be governed by rules prescribed by the local Government, the local bodies should have a free hand in the creation and filling up of appointments and in the punishment and dismissal of the occupants. Similar discretion should be allowed (as is already the case in most areas) in respect of the opening and closing of schools, but it should be understood that the Collector should have power to order the opening of new primary schools where he considers this to be necessary and it will be open to local Governments to require, if they so wish, that the closing of a school should be subject to the sanction of the Collector or the Director of Public Instruction.

CURRICULA IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

8. The Commission further recommended the exercise by local bodies of a somewhat similar discretion as regards the adoption of curricula in primary schools. The present practice is for the local Government on the advice of the Department of Public Instruction to prescribe the curriculum, and it is understood that a certain measure of choice of subjects is sometimes permitted. The Government of India desire to see this latter practice emphasized and made more general. Courses of various kinds may be prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction and the adoption of them with or without any alterations (subject to the intervention of the Collector in cases where considerations other than educational may be involved) may be left entirely to the local bodies. Text books which are not approved by the Education Department should not be prescribed without the sanction of the Collector, but a free choice should be given for the selection of text books from lists of approved works adopted by the Department, care being taken to prevent too frequent or unnnecessary changes.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL BODIES.

9. The Commission in dealing with the expenditure of local bodies recommended that they should be given full power to pass the budgets subject to the maintenance of a prescribed minimum balance and the Government of India in their resolution of 28th April, 1915, have expressed the view that the present restrictions on the powers of boards with regard generally to budget expenditure should be gradually relaxed with due regard to local conditions and requirements. These orders cover the special case of educational expenditure and the only special precautions that the Government of India desire to recommend for general adoption in respect of such expenditure are (a) the obvious condition that grants made to a local body for education are spent on the object for which they are given and (b) the consequential requirement that the standard of expenditure on primary education previous to the receipt of such grants is not substantially reduced.

RELATION OF LOCAL BODIES TO SECONDARY EDUCATION.

10. In the previous paragraphs of this resolution it has been assumed that the educational activities of local bodies should as recommended by the Commission be confined in the main to primary schools; it being open to local bodies to undertake the charge of vernacular middle schools also in cases where their duties in respect of primary education were fully discharged (paragraphs 751 and 820 of the report). As regards secondary institutions teaching English, the opinion of the Commission was that these should be financed by Government; and in view of the fact that, so long as the expenditure on these schools rests with local bodies, these bodies are subjected to much pressure to divert to the support of these schools the funds intended for primary education, the Government of India have no hesitation in accepting the principle of the Commission's recommendations as correct. They are unable, however, in present circumstances to meet the additional expenditure which its general adoption would involve and although it would be possible to meet the object in view by corresponding reductions in the grants made by them for other objects they are unwilling to give occasion to the misconceptions which the wholesale adoption of such a course would entail. The financial support of secondary schools which are now maintained at the cost of local bodies must therefore, in the absence of local arrangements to the contrary, be continued for the present on existing lines, but precaution should be taken to restrict by rule any tendency to increase the expenditure of local bodies on secondary schools at the expense of the interests of primary education and when financial conditions permit all such expenditure should be made a charge upon provincial revenues.

INSPECTING ESTABLISHMENTS.

11. The Commission have also while maintaining the right of Government departments to inspect and advise (paragraph 803) recommended that local bodies should be encouraged to maintain their own inspecting staff for education (paragraphs 753 and 821). The views of the local Governments and the experience of recent years is against the maintenance of a double staff for inspection: and although there would be no objection to the maintenance of a local staff at the expense of local funds so long as it merely took the place of the existing staff and was subordinated to the Government inspecting agency, the ordinary practice will be that now observed, viz., the retention of the inspecting staff in the pay and under the control of Government.

PRESIDENCY MUNICIPALITIES.

12. There remains one further recommendation of the Commission which relates to presidency towns only, namely that made in paragraph 870 of the report that the sphere of responsibility of the presidency municipalities in regard to education should be determined by local circumstances but that where it is considered expedient that educational institutions should be controlled by Government the municipality should not contribute thereto except as a matter of voluntary agreement. On this point the Government of India do not propose to make any further remarks as the policy thus outlined by the Commission is understood to represent the existing state of affairs in the presidency municipalities.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS ON STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The other day a correspondent in the "Times of India" drew attention to the distinctions that are being made by State-owned Railways in India between their Anglo-Indian and Indian employees "in the matter of leave, free passes, pay, promotion, etc." I am a Railway employee, but I am not aware that any such distinctions exist on my Railway as to leave (though I am told this distinction does exist on some other railways), and as regards pay and promotion, Anglo-Indians are *theoretically* treated just the same as Indians are. I say *theoretically* for excuses are always found for giving them special consideration, such as that Mr. Jones was recommended by the Y.M.C.A.; Mr. Brown by the Rev. So and So and Mr All-talk-and-no-work by the "Association." But let this go. I am speaking of the grant of free passes. Free passes for Railway employees ought to be like the common light of the sun: they ought to be the equal privilege of all. Some time ago, seeing that an Anglo-Indian employee on my Railway, who had less service than myself had obtained 2nd class free passes for a trip up-country on a "Foreign Railway," I too applied for similar passes.* But in answer I was politely told that I was not eligible for the passes in question as according to the rules of our own Railway and the "Foreign Railway" referred to, I had not put in five years' service, and that even if I was entitled to a pass, I could not get anything better than a 3rd class pass unless my pay was Rs. 100 per mensem, minimum. And when I drew attention to the case of the Anglo-Indian referred to above, I was told that just for the mere fact of his being an Anglo-Indian he was entitled to a free pass after two years' service and a 2nd class one if his pay was not less than Rs. 50. Comment on this is needless. I am now patiently waiting for that blessed day when I shall have put in five years' service and draw Rs. 100. But in the meantime I think it would be worth while to enquire how Railway Companies, whose management is in the hands of fair-minded Englishmen, can be so illogical as deliberately to make and establish this kind of distinction between their employees when both are expected to sit and work side by side within the four walls of the same office and under the same conditions. Distinctions of classes in matters of this kind are not recognised in this Presidency, and the local Government might well spend some time usefully in getting the Railway Companies to tell them how on earth they came to make these distinctions in a small matter like the grant of free passes to their employees. Another point. There are what are called "Christians" in this Presidency i. e. East Indians, etc. The present position of this class of Railway employees is very unenviable. The poor unfortunates are classed as Anglo-Indians or something akin to that for purposes of volunteering, and as Indians, pure and simple, for purposes of the free pass, etc. This is a very curious anomaly and one would think the Railway Companies took a morbid delight in maintaining it. If the British Cabinet were told by some philantrophic individual of this kind of thing going on in India, they would be shocked—positively shocked, I am sure. Why then does Government not interfere and set the equilibrium right?—Yours etc.

VOX CLAMANTIS.

Bombay, 21st September, 1916.

*To Burma and the Central Provinces.

THE WATER CURE.

MUSIC TEACHER CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

At West London Police Court on August 24, Harry Bndree, 59, professor of music, of Frant-road, Thornton Heath, was charged on remand with the manslaughter of Elizabeth Mary Beckerson, wife of a Local Government Board clerk.

Mr. Percival Clarke, who prosecuted, said that Mrs. Beckerson was 49 years of age, and for many years had suffered from rheumatism and sciatica, with occasional fainting fits. She was only able to go for drives, and had to be carried to bed. She knew a Mrs. Meredith, who, with her husband, had been treated by the defendant, who called himself a "hydropathist." On Mrs. Meredith's recommendation the defendant was sent for. He visited Mrs. Beckerson on July 22, but did not examine her heart, which was diseased. He put her feet and legs into a foot-bath, and while the legs were still wet he put white stockings on and woollen ones over them. He ordered that she was to have no food for three days, and was to be put in a cold sheet at night, explaining to Mr. Beckerson, "I am unable to start working until I get the system back to nature." His charges were 7s. 6d. for the first visit and 5s. 6d. for subsequent visits. The day before Mrs. Beckerson died the defendant seemed to have realized her dangerous condition, and attempted to get her to sleep by massage and by making passes before her eyes with his hands. Mr. Beckerson's anxiety he allayed by assuring him that the normal course was being followed. The woman died on July 27, and the medical men who made the *post mortem* examination were satisfied that death was due to heart failure, accelerated by deprivation of food. It was a marvel to them how she had held out so long, seeing that there were traces of congestion of the lungs, gallstones, and disease of the kidneys.

John Herbert Beckerson said that the defendant told him that he expected his wife would be quite well by Christmas. She was on no account to have any food for three days, but a tablespoonful of cold water every half-hour up to midday, and then every hour. Every morning her feet were to be put in cold water every 10 minutes, and afterwards the hands and arms. He declared that the craving for food would cease on the fourth day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pierron, the witness said that Mr. and Mrs. Meredith said that the defendant's treatment had done them good.

Mr. Clarke.—Is Mr. Meredith alive now?—He is dead.

Dr. Spilsbury said that the deprivation of food had accelerated death. It would have been a reasonable course for a medical man to find out the condition of the heart before depriving a person of food.

The defendant was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, bail being allowed.

RAILWAY ZOOLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am obliged to your correspondent X.Y.Z. for promptly furnishing, and to you for promptly publishing in your most influential paper, the circumstances under which the beneficial railway policy of Lord Lawrence was reversed and the present "most harmful" policy adopted. The disclosures made by Sir Guildford, whom your correspondent quotes, are invaluable at the present moment, and the Indian public will always remember, with gratefulness, that in spite of the wide net spread by the railway companies to seal the mouths of those who know their dark secrets, the public has, at last, found a person bold and honest enough to venture an exposé of the conspiracy. It is the eminent position which Sir Guildford occupies that has made it easy for him to get his story past the numerous traps and pitfalls placed by the companies between such stories and the people for whose benefit they are intended.

I beg to assure the Indian travelling public that the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau are perfectly well familiar with the zoolum on third-class passengers, and with the mad economy of the companies from which the ever-flowing, ever-growing torrent of the zoolum takes its source. The Chamber may therefore be relied upon to give due weight to the complaints of third-class passengers when it meets to discuss the question of State versus Company Management of Railways.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER, INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER & BUREAU.

The Karachi Port Trust have remitted all wharfage fees on all shipments by the St. John Ambulance Association or the Sind Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund for use of troops.

(Continued from column 6.)

thing which was called marriage under the Mahomedan law was a different thing to what was termed marriage under Christian law, which applied to the civilised world as a whole—Mr. Justice Darling: Then bigamy could not be committed in England by a Mahomedan unless he married five wives. (Laughter.)—Mr. Bansom said there was a difference between that case and a divorce granted by a competent authority that might well be recognised. Every case he had been able to find had been one where the decree was granted by a competent tribunal.—The Lord Chief Justice: The judgment of a foreign Court which is competent?—Dr. Mir-Anwaruddin, who wore wig and gown and sat among counsel, rose and said he had competent authorities in support of his application.—The Lord Chief Justice at this stage said they could not go on further with the case that day as he had to leave for other public duties. The parties would be informed when the further hearing would be continued.

MAHOMEDAN DIVORCE LAW.

ITS APPLICABILITY IN ENGLAND.

REGISTRAR'S REFUSAL TO ALLOW A WEDDING.

Whether the strange Mahomedan divorce law can apply to England was a question raised in the Divisional Court before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Darling and Mr. Justice Bray, who heard the case of "The King v. Superintendent Registrar of Marriages at Hammersmith (ex-parte Mir-Anwaruddin.") This was an application for a mandamus calling upon the registrar to issue a certificate of license to enable Mir-Anwaruddn to marry Miss Violet Ling.—Mr. Bransom, for the registrar, opposed the granting of the rule, and said the facts were peculiar. Applicant, Dr. Mir-Anwaruddin was a native of Madras, and in religion a Mahomedan. He came to England to study law, and was now a member of the English Bar. While here on March 13, 1913, he married an English girl named Ruby Hood. It was not a happy marriage, and on May 3, in that year she deserted him. On May 31, he sought a separation under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1895, and the magistrate made an order which was reversed on appeal to the Divisional Court. In the following August the lady field a petition asking for a judicial separation and the doctor objected to the jurisdiction, but afterwards, desiring to get a decision, withdrew the objection. The lady, however, abandoned her petition. The doctor, while in Madras, went before the civil judge there and obtained a decree of restitution of conjugal rights. Then in August, 1915, claiming to do so according to Mahomedan law, he made declaration divorcing his wife.—Mr. Justice Darling: Apparently under Mahomedan law it can be done without any writing at all—merely by word of mouth.—Counsel said the question for the Court was whether now the doctor wanted to marry another lady the registrar was bound to recognise the validity of that declaration of divorce.—Mr. Justice Darling: It would appear according to Mahomedan law a mere declaration is sufficient and need not be made in the presence of the wife. A man has only to say, "I married her yesterday and

I DIVORCE HER TO-DAY."

—Mr. Bransom: It is because the registrar felt the difficulty in the case that he declined to give the certificate. Counsel proceeded to deal with the affidavits presented when the case came before Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane. There a book on Indian law was put in showing that a divorce might be granted in three ways—by the will of the husband without intervention of a Court, by the mutual consent of the husband and wife, or by judicial decree. Divorce might be effected by writing as well as by word of mouth. On June 15, 1916, the doctor presented a petition in the Probate Division asking for a declaration that his own act had dissolved the marriage, or alternately asking for a dissolution on the ground that his wife had committed misconduct. The registrar took the view that the petition was not one which should be proceeded with, and upon appeal the decision was upheld by Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane. There were two grounds of appeal—one that the husband's domicile was not English, and the second that upon his own statement of Mahomedan law there was no marriage dissolved.—The Lord Chief Justice: And because of the doctrine of colour.—Counsel proceeded to submit that such a dissolution of marriage was not one which the Courts of England should recognise.—Mr. Justice Darling: So far as the Mahomedan law goes, may a man have only one wife?—Mr. Branson: No. He may have four. (Laughter.)—Mr. Justice Darling: Applicant might go to the registrar and say, "I have got two wives, but I want another one." Then he could come to the Court and ask for a mandamus. (Laughter.)—Counsel said that according to the Registration Act on notice of an intended marriage being given, the registrar should, at the request of the parties, issue a certificate unless there was "a lawful impediment." The registrar submitted that in this case the lawful impediment was the former marriage of applicant.—Mr. Justice Bray: We have to decide whether the marriage in 1913 has been dissolved by applicant's writing of divorcement.—Mr. Justice Darling suggested it was

THE OLD MOSAIC LAW.

His learned brother no doubt was an authority on Jewish law.—The Lord Chief Justice: It has a reference to the Mosaic law. I don't profess to be an authority. In fact I am only beginning to realise, according to my learned brother, what my rights are. (Laughter.)—Mr. Bransom said the Court had to decide how far the Mahomedan law would apply in England.—The Lord Chief Justice: What is the object of his application?—Mr. Bransom: I know none.—Mr. Justice Bray: He can contract marriage elsewhere if he wants to do so. He can go to India and marry there.—Mr. Bransom said he had no cases directly bearing on the point or anything in the text-books, but he directed their lordships' attention to Lord Brougham's observations in the case of "Warrender v. Warrender," and quoted that of "Fernie and Armitage v. the Attorney General." He added that the English courts in India had no jurisdiction in divorce except where both parties were Christians or where the petitioner was a Christian. He contended that the existence of this former marriage was, in the eyes of England, a lawful impediment to the granting of the certificate. The whole

(Continued in column 5.)

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION OF BOMBAY.

REPORT FOR 1915-16

SATISFACTORY FINANCE.

DECREASE IN MORTALITY.

INCREASED GRANT FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala presiding, the review by the Committee of the administration report of the Municipal Commissioner for the city for 1915-16 was presented. It was stated in the review:

Despite war conditions the financial position of the municipality was very satisfactory during the year of report. With taxation at the same rates as in the previous year, the year's accounts reveal a substantial rise in the total revenue of the municipality and the net result of the transactions for the year shows a surplus of Rs. 10,27,200. The year opened with a working Cash Balance of Rs. 57,32,139, in-

Pensions	4,000
Contribution to the C. I. Trust ...	40,000
Municipal Debt.	1,70,000
Total Rs.	4,50,000

The fact that during the last two years the normal expenditure has been advancing at a rate higher than that of the income emphasizes the desirability of conserving the balances and effecting a closer approximation of receipts and disbursements.

LOANS.

The loans raised during the year aggregated Rs. 57,01,500, of which Rs. 14 lakhs represented the second instalment of the 20 lakhs loan for Street Improvements, Rs. 43 lakhs for Drainage, Water, Roads and Miscellaneous Works, and Rs. 1,500 the balance of the 70 lakhs loan for Tansa Main Duplication Works. Rs. 1,45,697 having been paid during the year towards reduction of debt, the total Capital Debt of the Corporation increased from Rs. 6,88,44,972 to Rs. 7,44,00,775. Against this debt the total Sinking Fund Investments aggregated Rs. 1,65,04,880, leaving a net debt liability of Rs. 5,78,95,895, against Rs. 5,37,64,155 in the preceding year.

ELASTICITY OF REVENUE

One more proof of the elasticity of the permanent sources of municipal revenue is afforded by the returns of realizations from the property taxes during the year under review. Although the rate of taxation was the same as in the previous year, the receipts from the General Tax aggregated Rs. 54,37,751 against Rs. 50,41,449 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,96,301. There was also an increase in the receipts from the Water Tax, which [illegible] against

of Rs. 67,59,338. Exclusive of Rs. 9,98,761, reserved for lapsed grants required to be renewed in 1916-17, Rs. 11,01,288 earmarked for payment to the City Improvement Trust on 1st May 1916, Rs. 1,00,000, the minimum required to be reserved under the Municipal Act and Rs. 3,54,171, the value of stores in hand, the real unhypothecated Cash Balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 42,05,118 against Rs. 31,57,415 for the preceding year. This at first sight appears to be a formidable amount, but considering the growing expenditure of the municipality and considering also the present restrictions on its borrowings, this sum is in no way too large. From this amount advances to the extent of Rs. 7,26,455 have been made for Loan Works and about half a lakh of rupees for Revenue purposes, and a sum of Rs. 2,98,135 has been set aside for a special "Municipal Lands and Buildings Fund." The gross Assets exceeded the Liabilities by Rs. 3,35,04,785, aggregating Rs. 11,29,09,121 against Liabilities amounting to Rs. 7,94,04,336.

INCOME.

The rates of taxation continued to be the same as in the previous year. Nevertheless, there was a rise of Rs. 14,17,704 in the income for the year which totalled the record figure of Rs. 1,38,31,070, against Rs. 1,24,13,367 in the preceding year. The original budget estimate of Rs. 1,22,37,000 was exceeded by Rs. 15,94,070. The receipts from the General Tax showed an increase of Rs. 3,96,301 over the previous year. This was due partly to quinquennial re-valuation of Government buildings, partly to the general enhancement in the reteable value of properties in the City and partly also to arrears of tax recovered from the Bombay Port Trust. The revenue from water tax brought in an increase of Rs. 1,07,009 due to increased consumption of water by public bodies such as the Railways and the Port Trust and by factories. The realization from Halakhore Tax showed an increase of Rs. 50,939 over the receipts for the past year due to enhancement in the rateable value and erection of new buildings. The town duties yielded Rs. 10,86,767 in excess of the receipts for the previous year, due partly as in the preceding years to the fluctuating character of the receipts from sugar, and partly to augmented revenue from the duty on grain. Taking all the factors of expansion into consideration and eliminating all variable and unreliable sources of revenue, the Chief Accountant estimates the permanent expansion in the income of the municipality at Rs. 2,24,000.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for the year reached the unprecedented figure of Rs. 1,28,03,870, indicating an advance of Rs. 3,15,223 on the outlay of Rs. 1,24,88,647 for the previous year. Some of the principal factors contributing to this enhancement were as under:—

	Rs.
Assessment and Collection Department	34,740
Fire Brigade	6,877
New Works	22,118
Public Health Department	73,425
Education	40,122
Contribution to the C. I. Trust ...	40,482
Contribution towards the cost of Cadastral Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay	25,000
Debt	1,72,570

Making allowances for casual and non-recurring items, the Chief Accountant estimates the permanent increase in expenditure at Rs. 4½ lakhs as under against Rs. 5½ lakhs for the past year:—

	Rs.
General Superintendence	4,000
Assessment and Collection Department	13,000
Fire Brigade	14,000
Public Works Department (including Water Works Department).	1,01,000
Public Health Department	60,000
Education (contribution to Primary Education.)	44,000

Halalkhore Tax, inclusive of charges for special service, yielded an increased revenue of Rs. 14,68,587 against Rs. 14,17,647 realized in the year previous.

Owing to the partial cessation of trade caused by war conditions in the Indian Ocean and also owing to heavy refunds consequent upon excessive exports of sugar imported in the year 1913-14, there was a falling off of Rs. 7,98,327 during the preceding year in the net revenue from Town Duties. The city has, however, sufficiently recovered from this set-back, as has been evidenced by enhanced receipts under all of the heads of dutiable articles except beer, giving an increase of Rs. 10,86,787 in the net revenue from this source. The gross collections from Town Duties for the year aggregated Rs. 36,60,101 against Rs. 26,27,757 in the previous year and the refunds allowed in respect of goods exported amounted to Rs. 16,93,443 against Rs. 15,82,068.

LIGHTING OF THE CITY.

For the lighting of the City 6,253 gas lamps and 1,344 kerosene oil lamps were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,92,286 and Rs. 29,887 respectively. In the review of the Administration Report for the preceding year it was stated that with a view to considering what new departures should be made in the lighting of the City, an experiment was carried out with gas and electric lamps from the 8th February to 31st August 1915 on roads selected for the purpose, so as to ascertain the possibilities of the two methods of illumination under practically identical conditions. As the choice between the two systems would depend on the comparative cost of working and as this again would depend on the initial cost, it was not considered safe to prepare estimates owing to abnormal prices of fittings and appliances prevailing during that year. For the same reason the preparation of the estimates could not be taken in hand during the year of report and the work will have to be deferred till normal prices are restored.

WATER WORKS.

All works in connection with the duplication of the Tansa Main, for which funds were provided, were brought to completion during the currency of the year. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon performed on the 8th December 1915 the ceremony of inaugurating the increased Tansa supply and the whole city commenced to derive constant supply of water from April 1916. The increase in the supply was attended with an increase in the leakage along the Tansa duct owing to the increased depth of water and steps were immediately taken for reducing the leakage temporarily. Measures to stop the leakage permanently are in hand. The total length of mains examined, excluding second and subsequent tests, was 62,669 feet against 11,356 feet in the previous year, and the length including second and subsequent tests was 23,82,793 feet against 24,64,100 feet. The total length of mains of all sizes sounded was 127 miles and 550 feet. The work of renewing, enlarging, and extending the water mains was continued during the year and about 2 miles of new pipes were laid in addition to the large mains laid in connection with the Tansa Main Duplication Works.

FIRE BRIGADE.

Throughout the year the Fire Brigade was maintained in a state of thorough efficiency. During the previous year it had to meet an unprecedentedly large number of calls on record. It is satisfactory to note that in the year of report there was a drop of 108 in the number of calls received by the Brigade. Of the 237 calls received, 39 were false alarms against 29 in the year preceding. The actual number of fires declined from 280 in the previous year to 176. Of these, 102 fires were extinguished by the Brigade and 74 were extinguished before its arrival. The water supply at fires was found to be satisfactory. Sea water was also used on several occasions. The total damage to property is estimated at Rs. 6,36,503, against Rs. 30,19,569 in the preceding year. 4 persons lost their lives at fires, and 10 received injuries to which they subsequently succumbed.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

Due chiefly to the exodus of the people on the outbreak of the war, the number of visitors at the Victoria Gardens had fallen off from 1,665,973 in the year 1913-14 to 1,340,034 in the previous year. During the year of report the number increased to 1,544,708. Good progress was made in the year of report with the work of recasting the Bhattia Baug Garden.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

It is highly gratifying to record that after a series of years of great unhealthness and fearful mortality, there has been for the past few years a gradual improvement in the health conditions of the City. The vital statistics for the year under review beat all past records and judging from these the year may be pronounced to have been the healthiest in the annals of the City. While the birth-rate for the year was one of the highest recorded in previous years, the death-rate was the lowest registered since the year 1874, the toll taken by the principal diseases having been, in most cases, the lightest the city has known for many years. There was besides no epidemic incidence of any disease except Plague, the mortality from which again was the lowest since the appearance of the disease in 1896. 20,052 births were registered during the calendar year 1915 against 19,679 during the preceding twelve months.

MORTALITY.

There was a remarkable fall in the total mortality from 31,853 in the preceding year to 23,681 during the year under review, giving a death-rate of 24.17, against 32.52 in 1914, the lowest recorded since 1874 (24.04). As compared with the preceding decennium, the total mortality shows a reduction of 16.00 from 40.17 to 24.17. Large decreases were recorded during the year of report under Plgue, Measles, Cholera, Respiratory Diseases, Diarrhoea and other general diseases. The number of victims claimed by Tuberculosis was the lowest recorded, the deaths registered from this disease being 1,710 against 1,889 in the previous year. Of these, 1,411 deaths are credited to Phthisis, being 109 less than in the preceding year. Plague was responsible for 599 deaths against 2,941 in the previous year. This is the lowest mortality recorded since the outbreak of the disease in the City.

In all 2,091 deaths from Fevers were registered, showing a decrease of 786 as compared with the year previous. Of these, 208 deaths were attributed to Malaria, being 5 less than in the preceding year and 84 below the average of the previous quinquennium. The anti-malaria operations were continued during the year. 124 wells were filled in and 425 wells were covered over. The Mastan Tank was filled in and the work of filling in the Nawab Tank was in progress during the year. 25,430 tabloids of quinine hydrochloride were distributed freee amongst the poor, who were visited in their homes, and amongst charitable institutions in the City. A spleen census was taken as before, and efforts to educate the public in the causes and prevalence of Malaria by lectures and demonstrations were continued. Now that a considerable proportion of the infected wells and breeding places in the southern part of the Island has been protected, the Commissioner does not think it necessary to retain any longer the Malaria staff as a separate branch of the Health Department and he proposes to carry on the malaria operations in future as part of the ordinary duties of the Health Department. This question is now under the consideration of a Committee of the Corporation..

As usual the death-rate amongst the Europeans was the lowest, being 13.62 against 18.32 in the preceding year. The death-rate amongst the Parsees was the next lowest, being 18.82 against 22.32. Amongst the Jews it was 22.28 against 27.73, amongst the Hindus 22.77 against 31.30, and amongst the Native Christians 27.69 against 34.28 in the previous year. One again the Mahomedans recorded the highest death-rate of 30.89 against 40.76 in 1914.

INFANT MORTALITY.

With the marked decline in the general mortality of the City there was also a substantial decrease in infant mortality. Against 7,580 in the year previous, only 6,602 deaths of infants upto one year of age were registered. This also is the lowest on record since 1893 excepting the year 1898 when 6,279 deaths were recorded. The death-rate per mille of births registered was 329.2 against 385.1 in 1914, and is the lowest recorded ratio. In the year 1900 the ratio was 1,063.3, so that during the last 15 years there has been a reduction of 734.1.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

During the year under review 8 new Schools were opened, 4 Marathi, 2 Gujarati, 1 Urdu and 1 Gujarati Nirashrit Boy's School. Four schools were amalgamated with others. The number of Municipal Schools for the Depressed Classes increased from 11 to 15. There were in all 183 schools with 21,669 pupils against 179 schools with 18,046 pupils in the preceding year. The number of aided schools and of pupils attending them stood at 132 with 15,536 pupils against 136 schools with 14,358 pupils in the previous year. The grant-in-aid given to aided schools increased from Rs. 58,642 in the preceding year to Rs. 58,781. The Schools Committee's receipts for the year aggregated Rs. 5,01,082 and the expenditure was Rs. 5,02,173 against Rs. 4,77,963 in the year previous, the increase being accounted for by the opening of new schools, provision of better quarters for some schools, employment of a hundred additional teachers and the re-organization of the Superintendents' Department.

The medical inspection of the school-children as well as the teachers, begun in the preceding year, was brought to completion during the year under review, and the report received from the Schools Committee on the results of the inspection was placed before the Corporation during the year. The question of entertaining a permanent establishment for medical inspection is under consideration and a further report on the subject has been called for by the Corporation from the Schools Committee.

No further progress could be made with the work of constructing school buildings out of the combined Government and Municipal grant of Rs. 10 lakhs owing to the financial situation created by the war. The combined arrangement was arrived at 10 years ago and heretofore only four buildings have been provided at a cost of about half the amount sanctioned. The Standing Committee regret that the programme will now be further delayed owing to the inability of Government to provide the necessary funds. The question has, however, been referred to a Committee of the Corporation, and the Standing Committee trust that it will be found possible to proceed with the work pending subsequent adjustment of the financial arrangements. The general question of the housing and equipment of the Municipal Schools, of the physical condition of the pupils, and of the extension of elementary education in the City has been now engaging the serious consideration of the Corporation. Enquiries are being made concerning the feasibility of reforms in several directions, and the public may look forward with confidence to comprehensive measures, worthy of this City, for putting the whole system of primary education on a better footing than at present.

In conclusion the Standing Committee have much pleasure in putting on record their appreciation of the successful administration of Municipal affairs during the year by the late Municipal Commissioner Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S.

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Much has no doubt been written of late in regard to the teaching of English [illegible] in our secondary schools, say as my word must carry some weight seeing that I have been engaged in teaching, managing, supervising, in secondary schools, and even in writing for them, for the last forty years.

Firstly.—My experience is that teachers do not teach with care, interest, and responsibility. In a majority of cases they teach for their own interest and pleasure and not for the edification of the boys entrusted to their care, with the natural sequence that the teaching is not at all adapted to the capacities of the young learners. I will now mention a concrete case. I had once to organise a school and some of the teachers of the Upper forms were required to teach in the lower classes, but they looked upon it as a lowering of their position, with the full knowledge that I had been taking the lowest class for a number of years, though Headmaster. *Secondly.*—Graduate teachers as a rule think it *infra dig* to make the boys explain what they read, and go on lecturing without paying the least heed as to whether the students can follow them and benefit themselves by their teaching. Their object is either to show off their learning or to practice the art of speaking for themselves at the expense of the students. It is not a rare sight to see them haranguing at the top of their voices, the pupils sitting as silent ciphers, whereas the rule ought to be the reverse. The natural result of this mode of teaching is that the students lose all practice of expressing themselves in English.

The pronunciation of the teachers themselves and their knowledge of English Idiom is most defective; it is sometimes execrable. It is not at all difficult for a Native student to pick up correct pronunciation of the English language, if he has good models placed before him. I learnt my English under European teachers, mostly European missionaries, who carefully supervised the work of the teachers and themselves taught English even in the lowest classes. This direct touch with the students was attended with highly beneficial results. The European Headmasters who are now imported from England to manage our model schools come full of fads. If one is proud of having introduced the *drill* the other has *cricket* on his brain, and the third takes hugely to *hockey*, while a fourth starts the Boy Scout movement. These are all excellent things in their own way, but this is not all for which they come out here, and the Native teachers are left to fall back upon their own resources in matters where they most require the guidance of their European Heads. It is the numerous fads that have crept into our schools, colleges, universities and even into departments that have proved the bane of sound and efficient instruction. Continual changes undertaken without careful deliberation must inevitably cause stagnation and deterioration.

There are other reasons besides these which account for the imperfections of our High Schools and they cannot be lost sight of. There is so much to be learnt at an English school that if a boy does not come up well grounded from the vernacular schools, he must break down and for want of sufficient care and attention on the part of the parents and guardians the boys at the English schools are hastily and unduly promoted to the higher classes, which looseness results in a complete break-down of the students. Want of freedom in the choice of Text-books is by no means an inconsiderable handicap. I think I have done full justice to the difficulties that lie in the way of our High Schools attaining an efficient standard of instruction.—Yours, etc.

A HEADMASTER.

The Madras Government is investigating the possibility of locating the St. George's Homes in the Nilgiris instead of in the plains as at present.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LODON, Sept. 18.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A J Bailey, Kings Royal Rifles.
Captain C E Bland, Hampshires.
Lieut F D Byng, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A T Chubb, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut G N Cousans, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut W F Ellis, Liverpools.
Lieut P K S Ewen, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut E F Falby, North Lancashires.
Lieut D A Fenton, Camerouians.
Second-Lieut E J Foden, Londons.
Second-Lieut A V Fox, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut W T Frodsham, South Lancashires.
Lieut-Colonel H Hill, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C A S Hose, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G Hosegood, Devons.
Second-Lieut J L Jefferies, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut W R Leah, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H A Link, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut G F Macnie, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut A R May, Liverpools
Second-Lieut C F Mortleman, Londons.
Lieut T A Pachman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Platten, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut W E Pyke, North Lancashires
Captain J G Reid, Worcesters.
Lieut C H Rowed, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J N Young, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A E Cotton, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut R H Fleming, Welsh Fusiliers.

DIED.

Second-Lieut W Blacklock, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J M Kerr, Scots Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A R Brinckworth, Warwicks.
Captain J P P Butler, Kings Royal Rifles.
Lieut M Christie-Murray, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F J C Dixon, Black Watch.
Captain E B Egerton, Lancers.
Captain G A Gleed, Cheshires.
Lieut M S Gunn, Black Watch.
Lieut H R Floyd, Irish Regiment.
Captain W H Monson, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut V C Moore, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut A Roscoe, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C E Stewart, Manchesters.
Captain W S de C. Stretton, Warwicks.
Lieut S Watts, Munsters.
Lieut J S Wyper, Scottish Borders.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut T W Dowse, Engineers.
Captain J Hendry, Royal Scots.
Lieut-Colonel W B Lyons, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut G M Morris, Liverpools.
Captain H E O'Brien, Medicals.
Lieut H J Atkinson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J Anderson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J W H Axtell, Royal Lancasters.
Lieut C W Baker, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Captain B Bigelow, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R Boal, Engineers.
Captain C B Bolingbroke, Norfolks.
Lieut J N H Brooke, Liverpools.
Lieut J D Brooksmith, Field Artillery.
Lieut W H Browhgton, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A Browning, Gordons.
Second-Lieut W H Bury, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut C J Campbell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C C Carter, Inniskillings.
Captain J B Cavenagh, Medicals.
Captain J M A Costello, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J Coulthard, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F D Crosthwaite, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut G A T Darby, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut W M Dodds, Northumberlands.
Captain S B Donald, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut C F English, Londons.
Second-Lieut H M Farrard, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C H Forshaw, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J N Fox, Engineers.
Lieut E F G Gilmore, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut T T Gordon, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W R Green, Munsters.
Second-Lieut L M Graham, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W. V. Gray, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W D Hay, Camerons.
Second-Lieut E F W Hayward, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut C H T Heaver, Londons.
Second-Lieut T C V Hegarty, Engineers.
Lieut-Colonel H C R Hime, Medicals.
Second-Lieut V G Holgate, Engineers.
Second-Lieut D F Howard, Bedfords.
Lieut G Hughes, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut S J Jones, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G A La Mothe, Liverpools.
Lieut A Leckie, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J A Liswell, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W G Lofthouse, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J C Lynn, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J S Macpherson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut V R Oldrey, Londons.
Lieut P S Pemberton, Liverpools.
Captain G R Pilkington, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut P Pollard, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut A Potton, Londons.
Lieut C Potts, Engineers.
Major R P Preston-Whyte, Somerset Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R A de T Prevost, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Price, Londons.
Second-Lieut R L Purnell, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A H Raine, Engineers.
Captain P W Ransom, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E Rigby, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H S Robinson, Londons.
Second-Lieut G Rothwell, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut C S C Russell, Northumberlands.
Lieut C W Sewell, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J F Smith, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H C Stacey, Welsh Regiment.
Captain H G Stanham, Londons.
Captain C H Stainforth, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J F Swindells, Cheshires.
Captain Honourable L H Tennyson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W S Thorn, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H W Vernon, Londons.
Second-Lieut F R Vipond, North Lancashires.
Lieut J S Walker, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut F W Walton, Warwicks.
Captain S Waterworth, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G Wright, South Lancashires.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut E Blackmore, Cornwalls Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W S Standring, East Lancashires.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut F H Chappel, Sherwoods.
Lieut F S Long, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut R S Ross, Scottish Borderers.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut P A Crone, Munsters.

MISSING.

Captain C W Mason-Macfarlane, Hussars.
Second-Lieut W J N Ryan, Yeomanry.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS OF WAR.

Second-Lieut S H Ellis, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L N Graham, West Yorkshires.
Lieut J M McBain, Field Artillery.
Lieut W O T Tudor-Hart, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J W Stansby, North Staffords.

PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut R Burrow, Liverpools.

NOW PRISONERS OF WAR.

Second-Lieut H K Bush, Liverpools.
Lieut M R Chidson, Artillery.
Captain N H Craston, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut C D Griffiths, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A E Wilson, Liverpools.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

KILLED.

Lieut H S Cameron, Norfolks, should read Captain H S Cameron, Norfolks.

RING WORM

That Nasty Disease!
Cured safely by Dr. Burman's
RING WORM OINTMET.
A sure and certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ring Worm, Tetter, Acne, Pimples, Ivy poisoning and all kinds of skin troubles. All irritation stopped instantly after the first application. This is a tried medicine of proved success and can be used without the least hesitation. The medicine does not spoil the clothes and is quite harmless as it does not contain poisonous substances.

Price annas 4 per phial, Packing & Postage 1 to 6, 5 annas.

Dr. S. K. BURMAN.
5, Tarachand Dutt Street,
CALCUTTA.
Telegraphic Address—"Champhor"
Agent:—A. M. THAKKAR,
122, Princess Street, Fida Building,
BOMBAY.

WEBSTER'S REVISED UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY
of the English Language
Together with a Department of New Words
MANY VALUABLE SPECIAL FEATURES.
Price Rs. 15-12.
One Volume. Strongly Bound in Cloth. Marbled Edges. With Thumb Index.
More than 2,000 pages.

Laughlin: Principles of Money 12 0
Hobson: Export of Capital 5 10
Fullerton: Problems of Power 5 10
Marshall: Our Empire Story 5 10
Hall: Love's Legend 7 8
Vizetelly: My Adventures in the Commune 8 6
Jane: The British Battle Fleet 7 8
Marshall: Our Island Story 5 10
Elizabeth O'Neill: The World's Story ... 5 10
Charlee Tower: Changing Germany, ... 5 10
Dawson: Evolution of Modern Germany 3 13
Exner: Japan as I saw It 5 10
Walter Wood: The Battleship 9 6
Who's Who 1915 ..... 11 4
Statesman's Year Book 7 14
Holmes: In Defence of What Might Be 3 6
Baker: The Passing of the Turkish Empire in Europe 12 6
Festting: Strangers within the Gates, The Struggle for Supremacy in India after the Break up of the Mughal Empire 5 10
Fisher: Pan-Germanism 9 12
Urobenius: German Empire's Hour of Destiny 1 6
Pemberton: Shakespeare and Sir Walter Raleigh 4 6
Slater: Making of Modern England net 7 6
Tower: Essays, Political and Historical 4 6
Nevinson: Essays on Rebellion 4 6
Collier: Germany and the Germans ... 5 10
Collier: England and the English 5 10
Walpole: Essays, Political and Biographical 7 14
Dimnet: France Herself Again 12 6
Duncan-Johnston: With the British Red Cross in Turkey 3 12
Guerber: Myths of Norsemen 5 10
Davis: Myths and Legends of Japan ... 5 10
Ebbutt: Hero Myths and Legends of British Race 5 10
Nivedita and Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy: Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists 11 6
Lang: Poetry of Empire, Nineteen Centuries of British History 2 10
Prince von Buelow: Imperial Germany... 1 6

RAMCHARNDA GOVIND & SON.
BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL HOUSE
FOR PERFUMERY,
SOAPS AND TOILETTE
REQUISITES.
Up-country order V.P.P.
HORNBY ROW, FORT.

"BRIGHT'S TEA."

SAHIB—"What brand is this?
I repeatedly told you that I must have "Bright's Tea."
KHANSAMA—"Sir, I don't know where to get it.
SAHIB—"Bright's Tea is sold every where." It is the cheapest and best Tea to be had in the market." Go and get it at once.

Bright's Green Label Tea 1lb. tin @ Re. 1-1-0
" " " ½lb. tin @ Re. 0-9-0
Bright's Yellow Label Tea 1lb. tin @ Re 0-15-0
" " " ½lb. tin @ Re. 0-8-0
Bright's Red Label Tea 1lb. tin @ Re. 0-11-6
" " " ½lb. tin @ Re. 0-6-0
Apply for wholesale rate to:—Sole Agent.
H. ALLAH BUX,
10, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.
JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.
A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.
CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

Instant Relief for
LIVER TROUBLE

Dizziness
Constipation
Flatulence

No liver sufferer can fail to benefit from the use of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. Its action is natural as nature, sure as science. It is altogether different to ordinary liver stimulants and morning salts. These weaken the liver by forcing it, till it cannot work at all without the daily dose. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief strengthens the liver and enables the system to cure itself. Then cure is lasting.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief.

Prices: As. 14 and Rs. 2.2, from all Chemists and Bazaars,

or direct from the Sole Agents for India, J. Murray and Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 303, Bombay.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion preparation to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.
Purity is guaranteed.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's
Instant Relief
Prepared from LIVER TONICS ANTACIDS CARMINATIVES LAXATIVES

TO THE HOUSEWIFE:—

Discard uncouth, unhealthy ways,
So sloven, smelly, sooty, slow,
Damp coal in these uncertain days,
Or unwilling timber's fickle glow.

To save in time and save in wealth,
To cook with ease and cooking love,
Use BOSS for comfort, BOSS for health,
The simple, silent, safest stove.

L. ROY SAMPAT.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, &c.
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
Has stood the test of 50 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

TALES OF THE CRICKET FIELD.

SOME RESURRECTED YARNS.

All sorts and conditions of men indulge in cricket, from the country player adjudged worthy of a place in an England team to the young urchin enjoying with zest a very rudimentary game on an open space with specially improvised gear, a coast may be for a wicket. There is a fount of humour associated with the summer game a wealth of anecdote, amusing incidents which were of frequent occurrence. Some are unquestionably true, others enjoy a reputation more or less apocryphal, but vested by repetition with a degree of verity. There are, of course, keen enthusiasts of the game who have no thought for the amusing side of the same—cricket in their estimation is too serious a matter to be lightly regarded, and a gentleman who has been associated with the pastime for over thirty years confessed to the writer that he had never turned his attention to what may be termed "the lighter side." Yet just as by the winter fireside cricketers have enjoyed recounting their doughty deeds and experiences, or perusing performances chronicled in the pages of "Wisden," so in the interregnum of the first-class game brought about by the machinations of the Hun, the worries of war may for a few minutes be forgotten in recalling some yarns associated with the king of games.

A. N. HORNBY'S FAVOURITE METHODS.

Not a few stories have been told in connection with the Lancashire president and ex-captain, A. N. Hornby. Most of those who have followed the game are aware of the Harrovian's liveliness at the wicket—unfortunately he is no longer so nimble—his multitudinous directions to his partner, and his eagerness for a stolen run, which so frequently cost his partner, Barlow, his wicket. In a Sussex-Lancashire match at Hove "A. N." was indulging in his favourite methods—"Stay where you are!" "Come on!" "Go back!" In the end Hornby lost his wicket and was retiring to the pavilion when a would-be "wag" in the crowd shouted to him. "Stay where you are Hornby!" Now, Albert Neilson was not altogether in a frame of mind to appreciate humour at the moment, so he turned his attention to the spot whence the admonition proceeded and rivetted his eyes on the individual. So absorbed was he in this that he deviated from the correct course, and, missing the narrow entrance gate, came into collision with the low fence of pavilion enclosure, to the intense amusement of the crowd and a repetition of the enjoinder. Temporarily the "wag" had the laugh on his side. The sequel is not handed down to posterity, but Hornby was extremely useful with nature's weapons, as a Sydney larrikin found to his cost.

"JACK" CROSSLAND'S SELF-CONTROL.

That entertaining member of the Church, the Rev. E. S. Carter, who played for Oxford University in the 'sixties and also for Yorkshire, has a bulky cricket scrapbook, a wonderful store of anecdote. It was in a match between the Yorkshire Gentlemen and Mr. A. N. Hornby's XI. that the tale is told about the late "Jack" Crossland, whose deliveries were, to put it mildly, open to doubt on the score of legitimacy his language not always of a nature fitted for the drawing-room. "E. S." was first man in and had to face Crossland, to whom Mr. Hornby said, "Now Crossland, the gentleman who has come in is a clergyman. Don't use any language that might shock his feelings." "Jack" was on his best behaviour and exercised due control until he eventually sent down a "snorter" that made a sorry mess of Carter's wicket. Then his pent-up feelings had vent and Crossland shouted out, "Down goes his—pulpit"!

A DEAF UMPIRE.

Umpires have been the central figures in not a few yarns, and the Rev. E. S. Carter recounted a couple in his chat to "Old Ebor" in a series of entertaining articles that appeared in the "Yorkshire Evening Post." Mr. Carter was playing with George Freeman in a match in which there was a deaf umpire. Freeman appealed for "leg before," but the umpire simply put his hand to his ear and said, "Beg pardon?" Freeman asked again. "How's that?" "What for?" repeated the official. "Leg before," replied the bowler. "Not out," then exclaimed the umpire. "I only once in my life gave one of my own side out that way! What time's dinner? That's t' main thing wi' umpires!"

AN UMPIRE'S LUNCH.

The other related to a "man in the white coat," who was officiating in a metropolitan match in which Jupiter Pluvius caused an extended period of adjournment for the mid-day meal. Remark was made that he was "doing himself" extremely well, to which he replied, "I've not done half so well as I did at Esher the other day." "How did you get on there?" he was asked. "Why I began with a bit of roast beef; then I had a bit of boiled beef; then a bit of lamb; then I had a bit of duck; a neighbour recommended the veal and ham pie, so I had some of that; but I liked the boiled beef best, so I went back to that, and made my dinner off it." He would have been a fit customer for "le diner Parisien," told by W. G. Churcher, and would have gone well in double harness with that well known country cricketer who complained that he was feeling poorly and off his "feed," but, asked the carver in confidential tones and broad dialect to put his knife in deeply and give him a bit that wouldn't bend

KENT CAPTAIN ON AN UMPIRE'S DECISION.

There is a story told of a Kent captain—not Lord Harris—who was much nettled at losing a match after a close finish on the Bat and Ball Ground at Gravesend, largely through an umpire's decision that he did not regard as satisfactory. "Have you seen it?" (meaning the umpire in question) enquired the Kent scorer, Mr. Crow. "No," the annoyed captain replied, "and, what is more, I don't care if I never see him again!"

GEORGE GUNN.

In a recent game v. the Artists' Rifles at Leyton N. P. Andrews, who is to be the Westminster skipper next summer, received three balls and offered an unaccepted chance off each, viz., to second slip, point, and "in the country," the first two off the same bowler. Arthur Fielder can tell of quite as galling an experience when he was bowling for Kent v. Notts at Gravesent in 1904, as from three successive balls which the fast bowler sent down he saw George Gunn let off twice and James Iremonger once! Two years later the Kent bowler, who was destined later on to secure a century when he figured at Stourbridge with Frank Woolley in the record last wicket partnership in a first-class match, might, indeed, have inflated his chest with pride at his invincibility as a batsman, for he proceeded to the wicket on eleven consecutive occasions, and only once, viz., in the fourth, was his wicket captured.

HOW A BATSMAN WAS GIVEN RUN OUT.

"A. P." recently resurrected Albert Trott's query as to how a batsman could be "run out" without having left his crease. There is also a case on record of a batsman being given out "hit wicket" to a ball that was never bowled. It occurred in the Kent v. Sussex match at Gravesend—a favourite ground for incidents this—in 1862, when G. Wells hit down his wicket before "Farmer" Bennett delivered the ball; in fact it was never bowled at all "Jemmy" Dean was the umpire, and gave Wells out on the ground that he had hit his wicket in "the act of playing." Bennett himself in the match against Yorkshire at Cranbrook that same season had a novel experience. When he had scored 70 the Yorkshire wicketkeeper, E. Stephenson, appealed for a catch and threw the ball up. 'Not out" was the decision of the umpire, but Bennett seeing the ball in the air and not hearing the verdict walked away. Stephenson then put the wicket down and appealed to the other umpire for stumping. But the batsman escaped, for "Not out" was the award on the ground that the ball was settled in the wicketkeeper's hands and dead.

NERVES.

Even some of the finest cricketers have been known to suffer from nerves, and tradition has it that a member of the England team beaten in the memorable Test match at the Oval in 1882 was more or less in a state of "blue funk." But the experience of th late Mr. William D. Hamilton, the Haileyburian, who figured in the Oxford eleven in 1882, takes some beating, as wheeling round he started off at top-speed in the contrary direction to that he intended! In the first innings he was caught by Paravicini for 9, in the second "run out 0."

TOM EMMETT'S "DIPLOMA."

Cheeriness was ever a characteristic of Tom Emmett, whom the writer often induced to "Pour out the Rhine Wine," for he was a capital vocalist. The genial "wide and wicket" merchant has a couple of stories told of him by "W. G." which will bear repetition. On a certain occasion, after Grace had passed his medical examination at Edinburgh, and had travelled up all night on his way to Lord's he overtook "Tom," who enquired of him, "Is it all right, sir," "All right thanks, Tom," "W. G." replied, and pointing to the case he had in his hand added, "I have got my diploma." The turf at Lord's was very wet after rain, and "W. G." going in Emmett fielded at cover-point. In trying to stop a hard hit he slipped and fell backwards on the soddened soil. "Are you hurt, Tom?" "W.G." sympathetically asked as he did not rise immediately. Tom pulled himself together, rose, and then, pointing to a prominent display of mud on the back of his nether garments, exclaimed: "No, sir, but I've got my disploma, you see."

"CALL ME A —— FOOL."

The other arose in the Gloucestershire-England match in 1878, when Frank Townsend was tempting "Tom" with lobs, at which he often refused to strike, holding his bat over his shoulder and smiling. At last Emmett was caught napping by one pitched up well on the off, but which curled in and took the wicket. He retired chargined at the sequel amid the facetious remarks of the fielding side, so that when he reached the pavilion, and was generally questioned, his equanimity was completely disturbed. "What was the matter, Tom?" they asked. "Don't 'Tom' me!" he replied. "Well, Emmett, them." "Don't 'Emmett' me!" "Perhaps you would prefer to be called 'Mr. Emmett,' then?" "Look you" he then blurted out, "call me a—-fool, for I feel one!"

DISABLED CRICKETERS.

There have been several instances of the great pluck shown by disabled cricketers—that shown by A. N. Hornby in the M.C.C. v. Australian game at Lord's in May, 1878, and W. H. Patterson's century in the Inter-'Varsity match of 1881 are cases in point—but in the fourth Canterbury Festival, that of 1845, W. Lillywhite, of Sussex, playing for England v. Kent, was so disabled through an accident that he had to be carried to the wicket in order to bat. He only obtained 0 and 1, and did bowl, but his side won by a marin of 31 notches.—"Wanderer" in "The Sportsman."

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out. They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

GREAT WAR SALE
AND
FETE

IN AID OF THE

War Fund, at the Town Hall, Bombay, commencing Monday, 20th Nov., 1916.

PATRON.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

VICE-PATRON.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRESIDENT.
SIR BASIL SCOTT, KT.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

S. M. EDWARDES, Esq., C.S.I., C.V.O., I.C.S. (Chairman).
Capt. K. O. GOLDIE.
MAHOMMEDBHOY HAJEEBHOY LALJI, Esq.
G. H. McCAUSLAND, Esq.
E. G. PEARSON, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. PHIROZE C. SETHNA.
The Hon'ble Mr. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.
J. E. JACKSON, Esq. (Honorary Secretary).

WHAT IT WILL BE.

THE TOWN HALL will be filled with articles of every conceivable description, presented by the public, from a Motor Car or a Grand Piano to a penknife; articles of furniture, cutlery, silver, glass, animals, jewellery; bales of cotton or piece-goods, silk, boxes of soap or any household articles; linens, curios, wines, tobacco, carpets, embroidery, pictures, books and anything new or second-hand which is likely to fetch a bid of eight annas to eight thousand rupees.

The range of bargains will be enormous, everything must be sold.

Articles received will be either put in the Auction Sale or a

MONSTER LUCKY BAG.

For this Lucky Bag 25,000 tickets will be issued at Rs. 2 each. These will include 5,000 prizes, many very valuable ones amongst them a Motor Car.

AN ILLUMINATED FETE

will be held in the Elphinstone Circle Garden where many attractions will be provided.

A band will perform at intervals each day and Refreshments will be provided to suit all classes and all purses.

Six ways in which You can help.

ONE By sending anything and everything you can to the Great War Sale at once. We do not ask for rubbish, at the same time nothing is too trifling, nothing too valuable. There will be a place for everything.

When you are looking for something to send, do not say "That is not worth sending." It is. And do not say "That is too valuable to send." It isn't. The Committee would just as soon receive a Motor Car as a reel of cotton.

TWO By collecting goods from your friends or inducing them to interest themselves in the sale by sending articles.

THREE In the very unlikely event of not being able to assist with articles, to send a gift of money to the Committee. Our present object is not to appeal for subscriptions, but we need them all the same and they will be appreciated.

FOUR By attending the Great Sale and buying.

FIVE By taking tickets in the Monster Lucky Bag, and prevailing upon your friends to do likewise.

SIX By going to the Fete in Elphinstone Circle Garden and patronizing the various side shows provided.

ALL HELP IS HELP FOR OUR MEN AT THE FRONT AND FOR OUR WOUNDED IN HOSPITAL. WHATEVER YOU DO, YOU WILL HAVE THE SATISFACTION OF KNOWING THAT YOU ARE HELPING THOSE WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR YOU.

Articles will be received from to-day to 31st October (10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.) at the Honorary Secretary's Office, Great War Sale, Women's Branch, Mayo Road, Bombay, Bulky ones, pieces of furniture, animals, bales of cotton and such like should be notified but retained by the donors until advice is received as to where and when they should be forwarded.

Don't put off sending or notifying your contribution until the last day. Let it be early. List of Gifts with the names of the donors will be published in the Official Catalogues.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS

are valuable wherever money is handled and Records kept.

An up-to-date CASH REIGISTER will stop all Leaks and will enable the Proprietor to get all the money due to him.

Some of our Users in India are:—

Bengal Government	Taj Mahal Hotel
Calcutta Municipality	Green's
Kemp & Co., Ltd.	Great Western Hotel
Thompson & Taylor	Hotel Majestic
J. Bliss, Karachi	Brandon & Co.
Khatao Makanji Mills	Peliti
Sholapoor Mills	Cornaglia
Balthazar & Sons, Rangoon	Oomrigar's Provision Store
Morarji Goculdas Mills	Great Eastern Stores, Calcutta

etc., etc., etc.

Every Merchant should investigate the present-day CASH REGISTERS.

They are Savers of Time, Trouble and Worry.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.,

DALAL STREET, BOMBAY.

Mr. P. MUNCHERJI:—General Agent for India.

[Est. 1895.]

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

Telephone 2236

SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.

(Telegrams: 'Calmness')

Opp. KALBADEVI POST, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. and all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Messina Lemons

JUST ARRIVED.

Re 1 per dozen.

MONGINI BROTHERS

52, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WHEN you are over 40 and vision has begun to fail, Glasses may be regarded as "second-sight" because only with their help can you again see clearly and comfortably.

Avoid the many discomforts of bad vision and the pains of strained eyes, by having them tested scientifically.

LAWRENCE & MAYO

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East,

No. 44, HORNBY RD. (Macmillan Buildings), BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1827.

Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.

HEAD OFFICE: 19, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

A Lady's Best Ornament is a Glorious Head of Hair.

KAMINIA
OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co
BOMBAY

A profusion of rich, soft, silky, lustrous, wavy hair—where's the woman who would not like that

There's only one oil that makes such hair and it's the far-famed.

KAMINIA OIL

(Registered.)

Invaluable for ladies, and just as much for Brain-Workers and Students.

Heated head is cooled, aching disappears and dandruff becomes a thing of the past. Added to all these it possesses a beautiful fragrant smell.

For superiority, awarded a Gold Medal at the Mysore Exhibition, and in great demand all over the country.

If you have not yet used KAMINIA OIL, you have missed a fine delight and a real boon; use it now, if only once; and like many people you will prefer to use also always.

Price per bottle, Re 1. V.P. Charges 4 annas extra, Price 3 bottles Rs. 2-10. V.P. charges 7 annas extra.

Write now, Do not delay.

Sole Agents:—

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

No. 155, Jumma Musjid Market, BOMBAY

STANDARD OIL CO.

OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Rs.	as.	p.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	7	9	0	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	7	9	0	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	6	12	0	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	6	9	0	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	6	4	0	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6	4	0	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins.)	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins.)	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	4	14	0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of the Bulk Oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

The Thana Agent adds two annas to Bulk and tinned Oil prices and Re. 0-2-6 per case to above case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

IN 5 MINUTES

BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM

cures all kinds of pain.

TRY IT

Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

After any strenuous Sport—such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of

Horlick's Malted Milk

is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes. No advance in prices.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hurumum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay

USE - - HELLER'S - PURE - - - FOOD - - - PRODUCTS

ROYAL-ZEST COCOA, guaranteed superior to any other cocoa now sold in India. Specially recommended for Puddings, Ice-cream, Cake-Icing, Fudge, &c., also as a general drink in place of Tea or Coffee. Ordinary Cocoa tastes plain and flat after ROYAL-ZEST COCOA has been used. Prices: 1oz. tins, Ans. 3½ each, ½lb. tins, Ans. 11 each, and ¼lb. tins, Re. 1-4-0 each.

SNOW, a purely vegetable powder used for the purpose of making ICE-CREAM smoother and firmer without the use of eggs. It also prevents the formation of icy crystals in ice cream and increases the volume. Ice cream makers are highly enthusiastic over this product as its use tends to bring their ice cream into greater popularity. Three sizes: ¼lb. As. 12; ½lb. Re. 1-7; 1lb. Rs. 2-12.

COMBINED COLOURING FLAVOURING **ESSENCES,** these are concentrated colouring and flavouring pastes, which impart to Ice Cream, Cakes, Puddings, Sweets, &c., the desired colour and at the same time the corresponding flavour. Lemon, Orange, Red Rose and Raspberry shades. 1 oz. bottles As. 10½ each; 2 oz. bottles Re. 1-4 each.

FANCY PASTRY **BAKING POWDER** a double acting baking powder that enables the user to set the batter aside for six to eight hours, if necessary, before placing it in the oven and still get excellent results. This is a great convenience when other important work has to be attended to. 6 oz. tins, As. 10½ each; 1 lb. tins, Re. 1-7 each.

ONION COMPOUND
GARLIC COMPOUND
CELERY COMPOUND

These are ROYAL-ZEST powdered preparations, made from the best selected onions, garlics, and celery seed and roots respectively. Excellent for flavouring soups, stews, meats, gravies, &c. Packed in siftertop cans, they are ready for use whenever required. Small size, As. 10½; large, Re. 1-6.

ROYAL-ZEST PRODUCTS ARE SOLD BY

D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., Market.
SHROFF BROS., Hornby Road.
ITALIAN STORES, Medows Street.
BOMBAY A 1 RESTAURANT, Grant Road.
G. BOSSI, Hornby Road.
ALLIES STORES, Chaupaty.
CURSETJI & SONS, Ahmednagar.

Insist on your dealer supplying you Royal-Zest Products only. Mofussil order worth not less than Rs. 4. will be executed post free (or carriage paid to nearest station) at the advertised rates by the

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—

Kothari, Sutaria & Co.,

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2136. Telegrams INCOTOIL, Bombay.

Relieves immediately without injection.

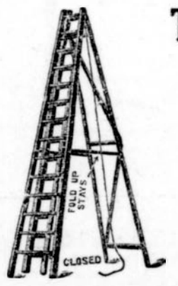
CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.



TELESCOPIC AND FOLDING WOODEN LADDERS

In various sizes. Firmest and Strongest yet unsurpassed for lightness.

CATALOGUES FREE.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ld.,

50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co. Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.